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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

1898

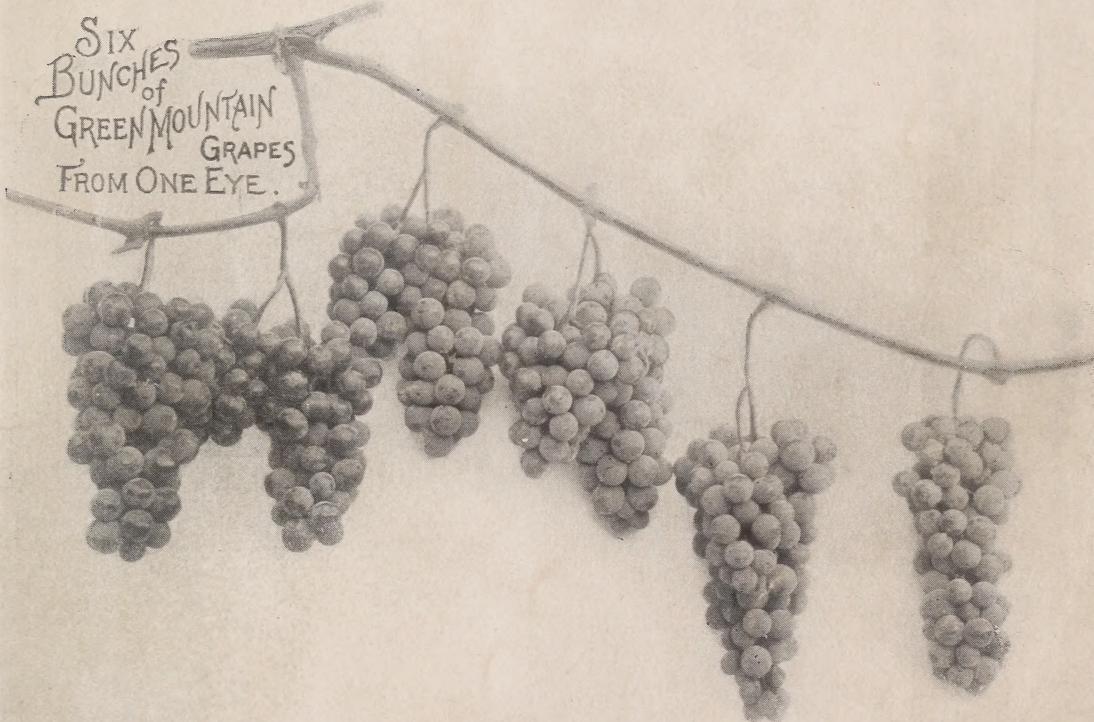
Fruit and Ornamental Trees

GRAPE VINES

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES,

ETC.



Cultivated and
For Sale by

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,

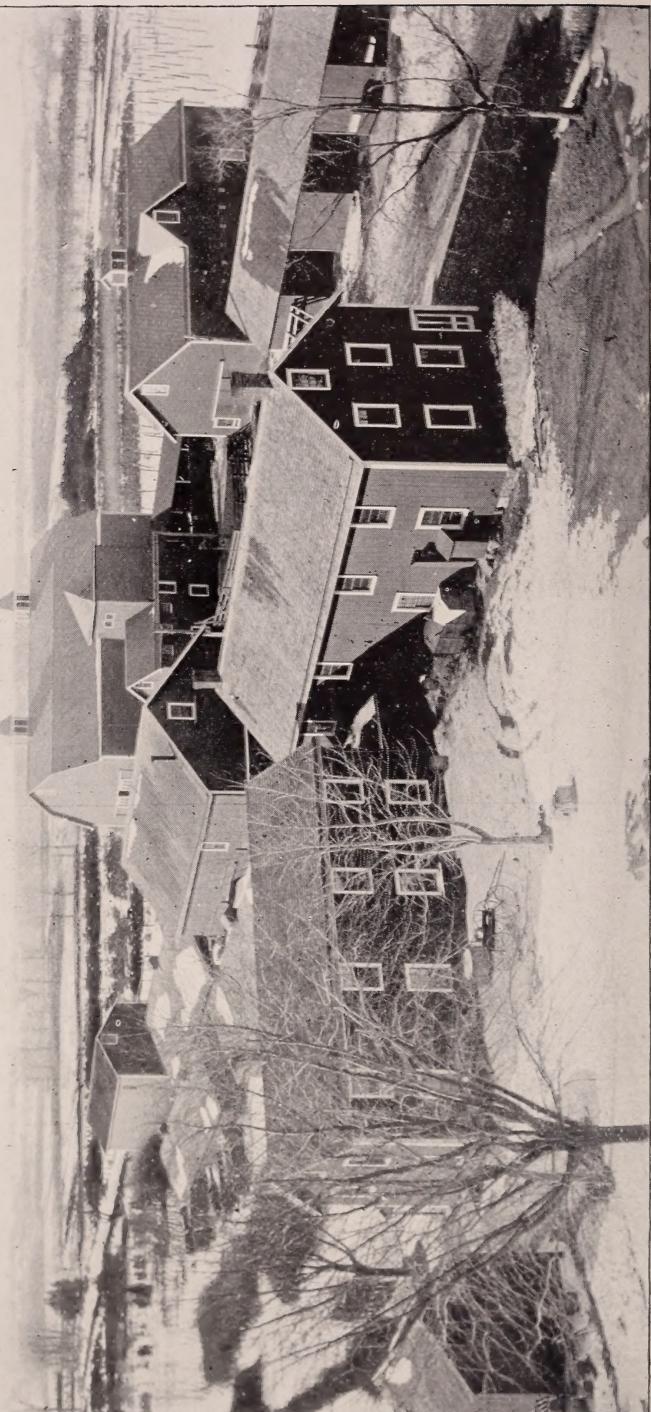
1898



NEW CANAAN,
CONN.

Established 48 Years.

OVER TWO HUNDRED ACRES IN NURSERY TREES.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NURSERY BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.
2. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out their order plainly on a separate list, and not on the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.
3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given, we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarder.
4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.
5. If all of the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, as often is the case in the latter part of the season, please state if other varieties we may have, ripening about the same time, can be substituted by us, otherwise we would not take the responsibility of substituting and your order would be short so many trees.
6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.
7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

The nursery is the place to start young trees and grow until fit to be set out into the lawn or orchard. Too many are anxious to secure trees of large or bearing size, an error which cannot be too soon corrected. The nursery is no place to grow bearing trees. We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers to procure young trees. They can be taken up more perfectly; can be more readily trained into proper shape, are more liable to live and will be more likely to produce satisfactory and paying crops of fruit. In four years from planting, with good care, the two or three year old trees will produce more fruit than the large or bearing size planted out same length of time.

The same applies to Forest and Evergreen trees. A clean, thrifty forest tree, one and one-half inches in diameter, is a desirable size for planting, and can be moved so as to ensure more satisfactory results than a tree two to three inches in diameter. The desire of planters to have a shade at once, causes them to order larger trees than are usually raised by nurserymen. To satisfy this desire for large trees, those from the woods are sought, but trees grown in the woods are unshapely, and, never having been transplanted, are without sufficient fibrous roots to enable them to stand being transplanted, which is the reason so many of them die. Even though a few of them do live, they never make a shapely, handsome lawn tree such as those taken from the nursery. Future success depends more upon the care given the tree than its size. Again, we would say, plant young, thrifty trees.

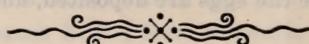
DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

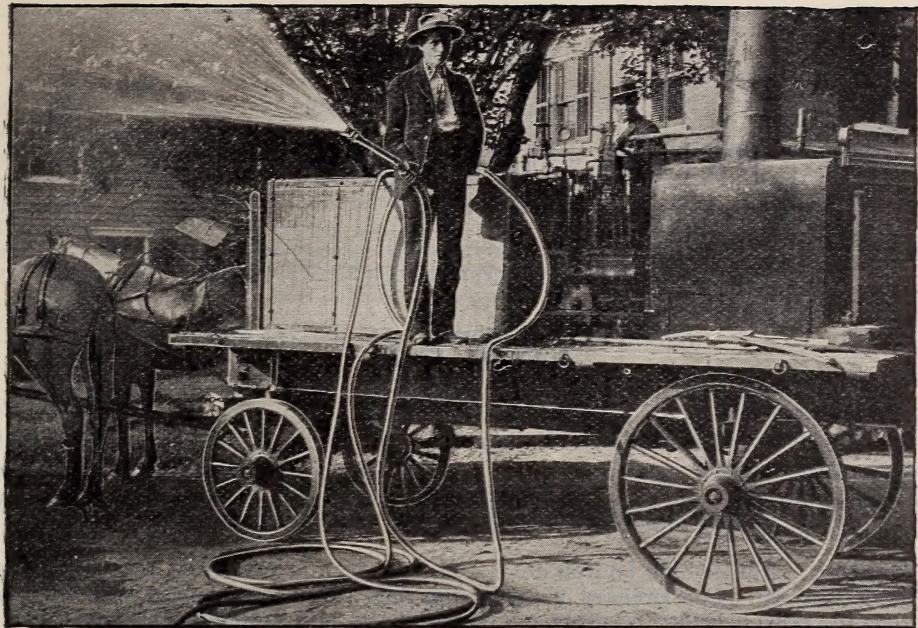
Standard Apples	35 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	25 "
Duke and Morello Cherries	20 "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	16 to 18 "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 "
Quinces	10 to 12 "
Grapes	rows 10 to 12 feet apart; 10 feet in rows.
Currents and Gooseberries	4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	2 to 3 by 5 to 7 feet.
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3 to 3½ feet.
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

35 feet apart each way	35	10 feet apart each way	435
25 "	70	8 "	680
20 "	110	6 "	1210
18 "	135	5 "	1745
15 "	205	4 "	2725
12 "	300	3 "	4840

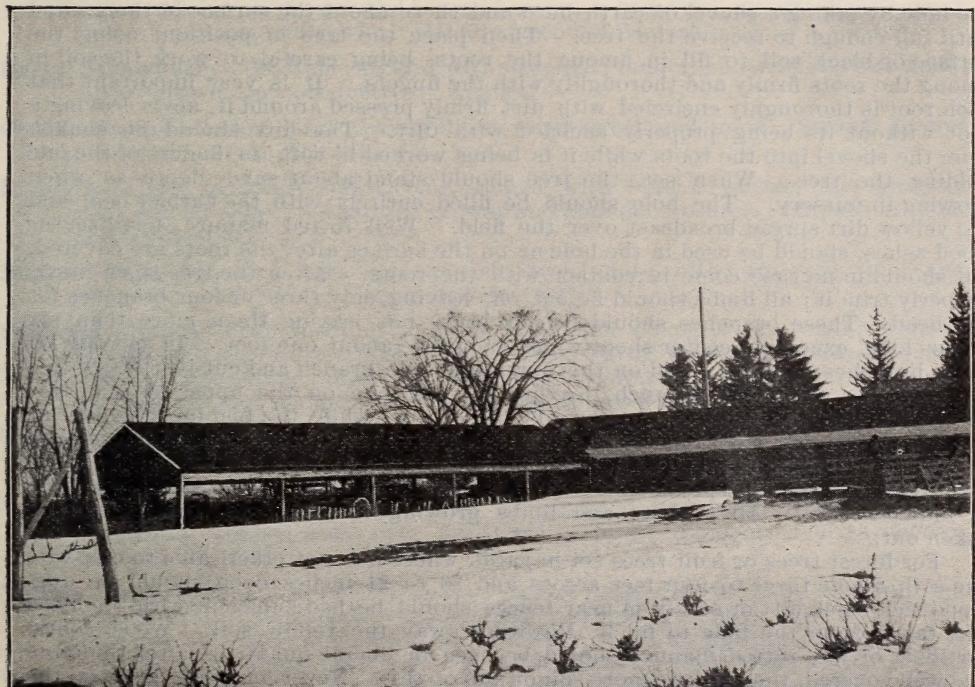
RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.





First Application of Steam Power to Spraying.

Introduced by STEPHEN HOYT & SONS in 1894.



Packing Sheds of ONE of our Buyers.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the Apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained for family use.

Planting. This should be well done. The soil should be dry, if not, should be well underdrained. For Orchard planting the field should be planted with Corn or Potatoes the season before planting out the orchard, and should be well fertilized. In such a field the hole need not be dug over two feet in diameter and 18 inches deep, putting the surface or black soil in a pile by itself and the yellow or subsoil by itself. The roots of the tree should be properly trimmed. Those which have been chopped off with the spade should be cut smoothly with a knife, holding the tree in left hand, with top running out behind, bring the knife up towards the person cutting. This brings all the newly cut surface down or on underside of the roots when set so that the cut surface lays upon the dirt, and not the dirt on the cut surface, as it would if the cut were made on top of root. In setting the tree, fill the hole by taking a shovel of earth here and there about the surface of the ground until full enough to receive the tree. Then place the tree in position, using the surface or black soil to fill in among the roots, being careful to work the soil in among the roots firmly and thoroughly with the fingers. It is very important that each root is thoroughly encircled with dirt firmly pressed around it, never leaving a root without its being properly encircled with dirt. The dirt should be shaken from the shovel into the roots while it is being worked in with the fingers of the one holding the tree. When set, the tree should stand about same depth as when growing in nursery. The hole should be filled entirely with the surface soil and the yellow dirt spread broadcast over the field. Well rotted manure, fertilizer or wood ashes, should be used in the hole or on the surface after the roots are covered, but should in no case come in contact with the roots. After the tree is set, next, properly trim it; all limbs should be cut off, leaving only three or four branches for the head. These branches should be cut back, not leaving them more than six inches long, excepting center shoot which should be about one foot. In cutting off these branches, look for a bud on the outside of the branch and cut just above this bud. Never cut off the branch, leaving the last bud on the upper side, as this throws the shoot as it grows in towards the center, while the bud on the under or outside throws the shoot outward, thus opening the head of the tree. The orchard should be well manured, cultivated and cropped for at least ten years after setting, or until the trees have spread so as to make cropping unprofitable. Annual pruning is indispensable. All suckers and limbs growing in across the top should be taken out.

For forest trees or fruit trees set in yards where it is not practicable to cultivate the soil, a hole three to four feet across and 20 to 24 inches deep should be dug. Good rich black dirt or soil from near fences should be had sufficient with the black dirt taken from the hole to fill it, throwing away the yellow soil. Wood ashes, fertilizer or well rotted manure should be used in liberal quantities after the roots are well covered, then a little more soil on top of this. Never let weeds grow on the surface about the trees, but hoe about them and keep the soil loose and mellow. Trim as above directions for the orchard.

SPRAYING.

For best results in orcharding, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture (see formula, page 3), adding about one-half pound Paris green, just before the leaves begin to bud out. Spray again right after the blossoms drop, or as soon as the fruit begins to show, this time using Paris green solution (see formula, page 3); the third spraying should also be done with the Paris green solution, and applied about two weeks after the second; this will be sufficient for the codlin moth. Should the leaves show any rust or mildew, spray with Bordeaux mixture. The spray can be thrown upon the tree so it will fall on the leaves and fruit. This will require a force pump, which may be worked by hand.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

Standard	each, 25 cts.; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00
Dwarf	each, 35 cts.; per doz., 3.50; per 100, 25.00

Varieties and Description.

SUMMER.

Astrachan, Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

Bough, Large Sweet—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium; striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower, but productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Primate—Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush; tender, fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, oblong, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Summer Pippin—Fruit medium to large, roundish oblong; pale waxen yellow, shaded with a delicate crimson blush; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant, refreshing; sub-acid; valuable for culinary uses and profitable for market. Ripens middle of August and continues a month or more.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

AUTUMN.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Blenheim Pippin—Fruit large, roundish, oblate, conical; yellowish, becoming deep orange, stained on the sunny side with dull red stripes; flesh yellow; breaking very pleasant; good. October to December.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable northern sorts. November and December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas (Gros. Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower, with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Porter—Rather large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower but productive. September.

Pound Sweet—Fruit large, greenish yellow with slight red in sun; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sweet. September and October.

Red Beitungheimer—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

Stump—A well tried apple but recently introduced to the public. Of good size; roundish, conical; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid; greenish yellow, stained with red; beautifully fair, and has commanded the highest prices wherever shown. October to December.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November to December.

Virginia Sweet—Fruit large to very large; skin entirely covered with light and dark red and crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. October and November.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. October to November.

Wolf River—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid. October to December.

WINTER.

Baker.—Fruit large, roundish, oblate, inclining to conical; yellowish, mostly shaded and splashed with shades of crimson; flesh yellowish, often tinged with crimson near the skin; pleasant sub-acid; very good. October to February.

Bailey Sweet.—Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Belle de Boskoop.—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Bellefleur, Yellow.—Large; yellow with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bethel.—Large; deep red; flesh crisp and tender. A native of Vermont, where it is highly prized for its quality and the extreme hardiness of the tree; a moderate grower. December to February.

Black Apple.—Fruit medium size, firm roundish, oblate, deep red with a bloom; flesh white, sometimes slightly stained with pinkish red; good. November to February. Very productive.

Black Gilliflower.—Medium size, oblong, conical, skin very dark dull red; flesh white, dry, mild, sub-acid; good; very productive. November to February.

Blue Pearmain.—Fruit of largest size, roundish, regularly formed, slightly conical; color stripes of dark purplish red over a dull ground; flesh yellowish, mild, rather rich, aromatic and very good. October to February.

Bottle Greening.—Resembles Rhode Island Greening; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market.—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Danver's Winter Sweet.—Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong, skin smooth dull yellow, with an orange blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet and rich; it bakes well and is fit for use the whole winter and often till April.

English Russet.—Is a valuable long-keeping variety. The tree grows very straight and forms upright heads; fruit of medium size, roundish, slightly conical and very regularly formed; skin pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet, which is thickest near the stalk; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, with a pleasant, mild and slightly sub-acid flavor. January to June.

Fallawater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken).—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

Gano.—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany, very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

Gideon.—Raised in Minnesota from Crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality very good. December to March.

Green Sweet—Fruit medium roundish, oblate, somewhat conical; skin green, covered with greenish or light russet dots; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant. December to March.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Hurlbut—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young, and continues with regularity and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during mid-winter.

Jacob Sweet—Fruit large to very large, round; color yellow, freely colored red and with bloom; flesh white, firm, very rich, juicy and sweet. Excellent to eat out of hand or bake. October to March; new.

King—(Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit, flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

Mann—Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

Mago Red Streak—Fruit medium or nearly so, roundish, inclining to oblong; skin light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red over half of the fruit; stalk short, small; calyx closed; basin medium corrugated, flesh yellowish, a little coarse, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid, core medium. December to March.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Newtown Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

Nodhead (Jewett's Fine Red)—Medium size; greenish-white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull, grayish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in northern New England on account of its great hardiness. A good grower and bearer, but needs well manured land.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June; the tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Ontario—Fruit large, oblate, slightly conic; skin whitish-yellow, nearly covered with bright rich red, flesh whitish-yellow; fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, refreshing, slightly aromatic, core small. January to April.

Palmer Greening—Fruit above medium size; roundish, oblate, yellowish-green with numerous small gray dots and a clear red in the skin; flesh whitish, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic; good to very good, keeping till July.

Peck's Pleasant—Large; pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newton flavor; tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, oblate, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots: cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish-white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best; tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June. New.

Red Russet—Said to be a cross between the Baldwin and Rox Russet. Good grower, regular bearer, and resembles the Baldwin; flesh crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Keeps till April and May. Good eating in February. Fruit always large, uniform and handsome.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish-yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Ripston Pippin—Fruit medium size; roundish, greenish yellow, clouded with dull red on sunny side. Flesh deep yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich aromatic flavor; very good. November to April.

Rolfe—New; originated in Main about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. One of the very best. November to January.

Russet, Golden—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored, tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular. November to April.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow-russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Salome—Fruit rather below medium; roundish conical, skin pale yellow, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, slightly aromatic. January to May.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russetted with dull, red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium; striped; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; very popular in Pennsylvania and Western States. December to March.

Spitzenberg Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium or above, waxy yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Very good. November to February.

Tolman's Sweeting—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

Wine Sap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Crab Apples.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, more especially in those cold sections where only a few varieties can be successfully grown. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly and ornament. Every place should have one or more Crab Apple trees growing on it. Price each, 30 cts., per dozen, \$3.00.

Varieties.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Lady Elgin—Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower, and very productive. November and December.

Large Yellow Siberian—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden-yellow color.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Van Wyck—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

Marengo—Fruit is large for its class, bright red on yellow ground. Flesh yellowish white, crisp and juicy. Early winter to late in spring.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until spring. For best results, the fruit should be picked just before ripe, and placed on shelves or in boxes in the house, and kept from light and air until mellow. The trees need high feeding and cultivation, and should be set and trimmed in the same manner as is given for the apples. When there is room, the standard trees are most desirable, or where little room can be given to the trees, dwarf trees of some varieties may be planted with satisfactory results, but should always be set where the ground can be thoroughly cultivated and fertilized.

The trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture for leaf blight in July. The fruit should be sprayed with Paris green solution as soon as fairly set, and again two weeks later. For *fire blight*, cut the affected part off *as soon as it appears*, and *BURN* it. *Do not neglect to do this.*

Price of Standard Trees, \$0.50 each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$40.00 per 100.
 " Dwarf " 50 " 4.00 " 25.00 "

Varieties.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

Beurre Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish-yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender but healthy; very productive. August.

Clapp's Favorite—A large new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower; early bearer and a profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear; it colors beautifully. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Madeline—Medium; yellowish-green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. August.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. August.

Osband's Summer—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; a fair grower and productive. August.

Souvenir du Congres—Recently imported from France, and of great promise. Fruit large and exceedingly handsome; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor; rather tender. September.

Tyson—Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. September.

AUTUMN.

Wilder—Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early pear; one of the best keeping early pears. New.

Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Atomme)—A fine, large pear; yellowish-green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; good grower and productive. One of the best autumn pears. September and October.

Beurre Bosc—Large; yellow-russetted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. September and October. S. A poor grower, each, \$1.00.

Beurre Clairegeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre d'Anjou—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

Buffum—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish-brown and russet; buttery; sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower.

Doctor Reeder—Fruit small to medium, round, ovate, obtuse, pyriform, often slightly furrowed on one side; skin yellow, with russet nearly over the whole surface; stalk long and slender, slightly curved; segments large, lying flat on fruit; flesh fine, juicy, melting, buttery, very sugary, vinous, with high musky perfume. Tree very hardy, healthy and vigorous. Very good to best. New. November.

Doyenne Boussock—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October.

Dutchess d'Angouleme—Very large; greenish-yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November.

Frederick Clapp (Clapp's No. 22)—A new American pear, of which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder speaks as follows: "Medium size; smooth, clear skin, of a clear lemon-yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor slightly acidulous, rich and aromatic." Season, October and November. Tree a vigorous grower.

Joodale—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large; flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy, vigorous, and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. October.

Howell—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Idaho—Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light, rich yellow surface, covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed, stem small, calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September to October. New.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high prices in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house ripened. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large; greenish-yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

President—Raised by Dr. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish-white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in November.

Rutter—Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish-yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Very good. October to November.

Seckel—Small; rich yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium to large; yellow and red; very excellent and promising variety from Wayne County, N. Y. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince. October.

Vermont Beauty—A most desirable pear. The fruit is of medium, very handsome, being yellow with a bright carmine cheek. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, of the best and almost equal to the Seckel; ripens immediately after the Seckel.

WINTER.

Beurre Easter—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter. Best on quince.

Dana's Hovey—Medium to small; obtuse pyriform; rich cinnamon-russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honed sweetness and fine aroma. Tree very handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in December, and in eating until the end of January. New.

Duchess de Bordeaux—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. New.

Josephine de Malines—Medium, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy, and sweet; a fine keeper; productive; a poor grower. December to March.

Lawrence—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very rich, fine flavor; one of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.

Mount Vernon—Medium to large; of rich russet color; flesh juicy, rich, melting, with a spicy flavor. New. November to January.

President Drouard—A very good-looking and large winter pear, ripening from March to May; with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. The tree grows vigorously; succeeds well as a dwarf.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)—Large; long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

Winter Nelis—Medium in size; yellowish-green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December. \$1.00 each.

CHERRIES.

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. It has of late years in some parts of the East rotted badly just as it begins to ripen; this, however, may be overcome by spraying the trees with Paris green just after the fruit sets, and again in two weeks after first spraying; the trees thrive in any well drained soil. The Duke and Morello are acid varieties, and are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau are sweet sorts, and may be readily grown in most any soil; the fruit of these varieties is more troubled with rot before ripening than the Duke and Morello.

For Black Aphis which so often covers the ends of the present season's growth and quirl up the leaves, spray with kerosene emulsion. This, however, will be found to be a very hard insect to destroy.

Price of trees, each, 50c. Per dozen, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; strong grower; productive. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Early Purple Guigne (Early Purple)—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart shaped; tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. Middle of June.

Elton—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

Governor Wood—Very large, rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet, one of the very best. Last of June.

Knight's Early Black—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; good grower and productive. Middle to last of June.

Luelling (Black Republican)—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper, and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large; pale amber, with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good grower and bearer. Last of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—A most promising cherry; fruit of immense size, of a rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly, and makes a most noble dish for the table.

Windsor—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh **REMARKABLY FIRM** and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A **VALUABLE LATE VARIETY** for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Belle Magnifique—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens last of July.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

Empress Eugenie—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

Leib—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior

Louis Phillippe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild sub-acid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France.

May Duke—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency Large—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

Olivet—A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet, sub-acidulous flavor.

Reine Hortense—Very fine; large, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive.

PLUMS.

There is an increasing interest manifested in the growing of plums. By jaring and spraying the trees for the Curculio, the fruit may be brought to its perfect development, thus making plum growing a successful and profitable undertaking. Much interest is manifested in the Japanese varieties, many of which are very strong growers and prolific bearers. The fruit in most cases is showy, fair size and of

excellent quality. For the sake of convenience, we have classed them by themselves under the head of Japanese varieties.

Plums will thrive on almost any good soil. Like all other fruit trees, they thrive best with soil cultivated and heavily fertilized with potash and bone. As soon as blossoms drop and fruit is formed, syringe the trees with Paris green. (See formula, page 3), repeat the dose in ten or twelve days, when black knots appear cut them off close to the limb and burn them. With a little vigilance this delicious fruit can be bountifully raised. When planting out young trees, trim back limbs same as directions given for apple.

Price of trees, each, 50 cts.; per dozen, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous; erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

General Hand—Very large, oval; golden-yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Guili—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish-oval. Skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly sub-acid; free-stone. Season last of August and first of September.

Imperial Gage (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Jefferson—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

Lombard (Becker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Lawrence's Favorite—Large, yellowish-green; remarkably juicy and melting; one of the best. Thrifty and productive. Middle of August.

Marianna—An accidental seedling originated in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Round, and of a peculiar light red color. Its productiveness is marvelous, and it ranks among the best, if not the best of the Chickasaw varieties. August.

McLaughlin—Large, yellow; firm; juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.

Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knots." Tree healthy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer.

Niagara—A vigorous, productive variety; valuable both for dessert and cooking; fruit large and handsome, remaining well on the tree; flesh juicy, rich and fine flavored. Last of August.

Pond Seedling—A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum)—A distinct species from China. Growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing early in spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple; a little coarse; sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Valuable for market. October.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large; greenish-yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Shipper's Pride—The fruit is of a large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition.

Shropshire Damson (or Prune Damson)—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, very free from attacks of cureulio; hardy, and an abundant bearer. October.

Smith's Orleans—Very large; reddish-purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well, and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish-green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Claimed to be cureulio proof.

Stanton—Originated in New York State. The tree is a vigorous, healthy grower; fruit medium to large, nearly round, deep purple, with blue bloom; quality best. Ripens and keeps rather late.

Washington—Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.

Weaver—This remarkable plum was found near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, growing in the old Indian camping ground. Flesh firm, with flavor resembling the Apricot. As a substitute for the Peach it has no rival. Cureulio proof.

Wild Goose—An improved variety of the Chickasaw, evident in the great vigor of the tree and increased size of the fruit, which is nearly as large as the Green Gage. Skin purple, with a bloom; flesh juicy, sweet and adheres to the stone. Last of July.

Yellow Egg (White Magnum Bonum, White Egg Plum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Japan Varieties.

Abundance or Botan—Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Burbank—Fruit medium to large, roundish conical, dark red or purplish, running to bright amber, flesh amber-yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small and free. One of the best Japan plums. August.

Berckmans (Botan)—Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling; an exceptionally good keeper. Is a little later than the Burbank.

18 1/2

Our Great Specialty for Fall of 1898.

THE OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM

MR. LUTHER BURBANK'S LATEST AND
BEST PRODUCTION " " " "

Mr. Burbank has originated a large number of Plums, many of which have become very noted, and are very largely planted and much esteemed. **The October Purple** he pronounces the **best** of them all. This is according to this variety great merit to place it at the head of the list.

He says of it: "The **October Purple** is a splendid grower, ripens up its wood early to the tips; bears every season; fruits all over the old wood on spurs, instead of away out on the branches like many other kinds. Fruit very uniform in size; it is a superb variety."

The two plums of **October Purple** we received by mail from Mr. Burbank came in fine condition and were perfect beauties. They were just the same size, measuring a trifle over seven inches in circumference. We kept them three weeks after receiving them, showing their long keeping quality. This variety is a perfect beauty to grow, forming a nice head, more like Abundance in this respect. It is, however, a better grower even than this very meritorious variety. We have grown it but one year.

The trees and the fruit please us so much that we will plant the four hundred trees we have growing into an orchard for fruiting. This valuable late Plum should be in every garden. The Plum is a dark purple, a beauty to look at as well as superb to eat.

Orders booked at any time for Fall of 1898, at following prices: \$1.50 each; 6 for \$7.00; per dozen, \$12.00.

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OVER

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Hale—New. A very handsome, large, round-cordate plum, usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), with a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late.

Kelsey—Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish-yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty, and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young.

Ogan—Fruit large, round, bright golden-yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

Satsuma—The tree looks much like the Wild Goose, and is likely to prove more hardy than Kelsey. The fruit has a pleasant flavor, and unlike all others, has red flesh with a remarkably small stone.

Wickson—New. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent keeper.

Willard—Earliest of all the Japan plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm, white flesh; freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time after being picked.

PEACHES.

The peach will grow upon almost any soil which is dry; if soil is moist drain it as the peach will not do well on heavy moist soil; the trees should not be fertilized with stable manure, but with wood ashes and bone, or a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphate. A little nitrate of soda sown upon the soil in April will be of great advantage. The soil about the tree should be kept cultivated and no weeds allowed to grow about the trees; when setting out the young trees, be sure to cut off all side limbs and also cut the top off, not leaving the trunk or stem over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; trim each year the main shoots off one-third of the last season's growth, this should be done the last of March, and should be done for three years at least. If trees set too much fruit, thin out one-half of it before quarter grown. Examine the trees carefully for borers twice each year; their presence may be detected by the gum sticking to the body of the tree close at surface of the ground.

PRICES.

First-class 4 to 6 feet, each 15 cts.; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$9.00; per 1000, \$80.00.

Medium size, 3 to 4 feet, each 10 cts.; per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1000, \$50.00.

Alexander's Early (Alexander)—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Medium size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's. Early.

Amsden's June (Amsden)—Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

Barnard's Early—A yellow peach of fine quality. September.

Coolidge's Favorite—Large, white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

Crawford's Late Melocoton (Late Crawford)—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish-yellow, with dull, red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Crosby (called by introducer "Iron Clad")—The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct stem on the blossom end; bright, orange-yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon.

Early Canada—Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, of firm quality and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy-white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Early York (Serrated or Early York, Early Purple)—Medium size; greenish-white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish-white, very tender.

Early Beatrice—Fruit medium size, with marbled red cheek; flesh melting and very juicy.

Elberta—Very large, yellow. September. New. Is recommended very highly.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome. The originator says he sold the fruit readily at first for \$12.00 per dozen peaches.

Garfield or Brigdon—A new peach; originated in Cayuga County, N. Y. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange-red. Middle of September.

George IV—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Globe—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September and October.

Grummond—Originated in Wilton, Conn. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Ripens about with Crawford Late. Tree vigorous and very productive. A very promising variety.

Honest John—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Hill's Chili—Tree very hardy, slow grower, great bearer; excellent. Late.

Jacques' Rareripe—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Keyport White—Large; pure white, and white at the stone. Hardy, a strong grower, and very prolific. One of the best of this class.

Large Early York—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.

Lord Palmerston—Originated with the celebrated nurseryman, Thomas Rivers, of England. Fruit very large, skin whitish, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, melting, rich and sweet. Last of September.

Morris White—Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose—One of the best and most reliable early peaches. Large; white, suffused with carmine; flesh white, melting, abounding with rich, sweet juice; productive. Early August.

Old Mixon Free—Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Puritan—Large, white, with red cheek. Flesh white, sweet, juicy and delicious. September.

Reeve's Favorite (Red Neck)—Large, round; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, and of excellent quality. September.

Red Rareriipe—Fruit rather large, skin white, mottled with red dots, and cheek of a dark rich red; white flesh but red at stone. Middle to last of August.

Richmond—New; large, globular; skin orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, pink at the stone, very juicy, fine flavor, resembling the Early Crawford in quality, but less acid and superior; ripens a few days later than the Early Crawford; strong grower and hardy.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; promises highly as a late showy market sort.

Schumaker—Fruit medium to large, juicy, melting and rich; parts freely from stone when fully ripe. Ripens middle of July.

Smock—Fruit large; skin light orange, yellow, mottled with red, flesh bright yellow, but red at the stone; moderately red, juicy and rich. Ripens last of September to first of October.

Stevens' Rareriipe—Large; white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high quality. Last of September.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek, flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Wager—Large, yellow, more or less color in the sun; juicy and of a fair flavor. While high quality and great beauty cannot be claimed for this fruit, the trees have such remarkable vigor and vitality that they do not only produce fruit in great quantities, but produce it with a degree of certainty and regularity, which is quite unusual. These facts commend it to all planters for market purposes. Last of August.

Ward's Late—Fruit rather large, roundish, skin white, with a beautiful crimson cheek. Flesh white, melting rich, and excellent fruit of October.

Waterloo—Originated at Waterloo, N. Y. Of medium to large size; color whitish-green, marbled with red, deepening into dark purple-crimson in the sun; flesh greenish-white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres some to the stone, like Amsden, Hale's Early, etc. Ripened at Waterloo, July 14, 1878. In 1879, three or four days ahead of Alexander. For so early a peach it is a remarkable keeper, ripe specimens having been kept in perfect condition for nearly a week. This makes it valuable for shipping.

Wheatland—Originated with D. S. Rogers, near Rochester, N. Y. Mr. R., who has large orchards, including the leading sorts, thinks this is the finest of all. Fruit large; color golden-yellow, with crimson tint; flesh firm and of fine quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Wonderful—A free stone; color rich golden-yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree WONDERFULLY prolific.

Yellow Rareriipe—Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor. Ripens one week later than Crawford's Early. Closely resembles Jacques' Rareriipe.

QUINCES.

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. Spray with Paris green, same as plums and cherries and cut back top well when set out. If fire blight kills end of growing shoots in summer, cut off as soon as it shows itself, down to live wood and burn it.

Varieties.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden-yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October. Each, 50 cts.; per dozen, \$4.00.

Angers—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer. Each, 25c.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Meech's Prolific—The most prolific of all known varieties; ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed, and size large. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree hardy and healthy grower. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

President—New; very large and handsome; one of the largest varieties. Tree good grower and bearer. One of the finest. Price, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot in quality and appearance, is between the Plum and Peach. The Apricot requires a soil and cultivation like that for the Peach. The tree grows and bears well, but like the Plum, is subject to the attack of the curculio. The trees should be watched soon after the blossoms drop, and should be sprayed with the Paris green solution, same as for Plum and Cherry.

Price, 25 cts. each; per dozen, \$2.50 on Peach.

Varieties.

Early Golden—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. Beginning of July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Harris—Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young, and very productive. Fruit large, rich golden-yellow; ripens middle of July.

Russian Apricot—The fruit of the *seedlings* sent out by many nurserymen is not of much value usually, but certain selected varieties, named below, and now propagated by us are quite good in quality of the fruit.

Alexander—Tree hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Tree hardy; an abundant bearer; fruit yellow with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious.

J. L. Budd—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

NECTARINES.

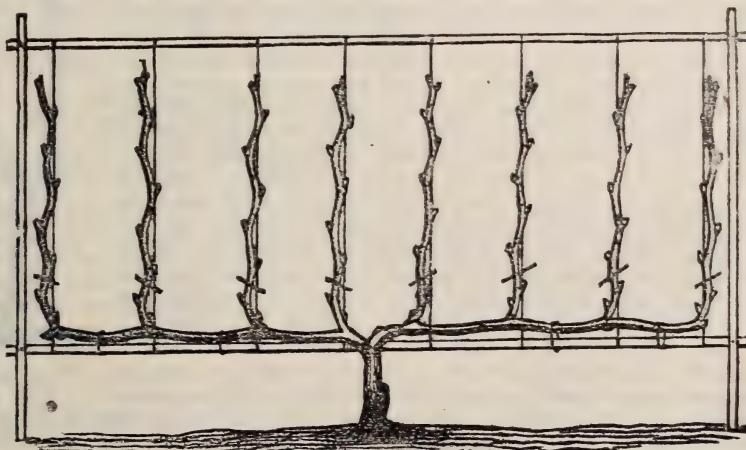
The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the Plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the Plum. Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen on Peach.

Boston—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; free stone. First of September.

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish-green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high flavored; free stone. Last of August.

GRAPES.

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard, or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.



No. 3.

Showing the vine as grown the third season; the laterals to be cut back as shown at the vertical marks on each cane.

Soils—Good Grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillside sunsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

Crops—Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature; reduce the crop *early in the season* to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A *very heavy crop* is usually a disastrous one.

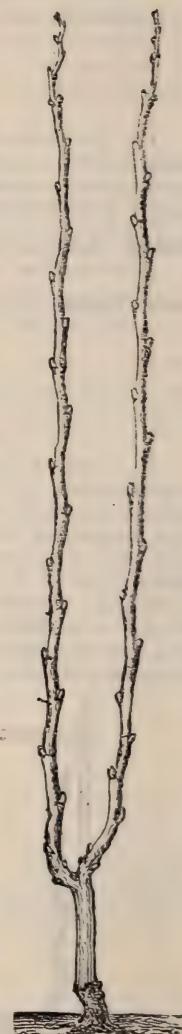
Pruning—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

Training Vines—There are many methods of training Grape Vines, but as trellises are more generally employed, we will confine our suggestions to a description of the trellis method. To construct a trellis take posts of oak, cedar or chestnut, 8 to 10 feet long; set them 3 feet in the ground and about 20 feet apart. Stretch No. 9 galvanized wire tightly along the posts and fasten them to each. Let the first wire be 18 inches from the ground, and the distance between the wires about 12 inches. Wooden slats about one by two inches may be substituted for wires, in which case the posts should be set 10 feet apart. The rows should be at least 10 feet apart. Set the vines about 10 feet apart. Prune the vines to two canes each, two years after they are planted. (See cut No. 1). In February or March these canes should be cut back to 3 feet each, and tied along the lower wire or slat of the trellis, horizontally. (See cut No. 2).



No. 2.

Each eye or bud should start in spring, and when the growth has reached 8 to 10 inches in length, tie it carefully to the wire above. This may be done by looping a cotton string near the top and tying to wire above. After the shoot has grown above the wire, it may be tied to it, and as it grows again, to the next wire above. The shoot at the end of the arm should be trained horizontally for a few feet before turning it up on the trellis. This shoot is to extend the horizontal arm on the wire, and should be left when cut back in fall, 2 feet long. The upright laterals should be cut back in November or December to within two or three buds of the cane or arm on lower wire (see cut No. 3). Each season thereafter, the vines are to be cut back in same manner cutting back every year to the lower wire or slat, extending the vine only in a horizontal direction until the arm of the vines on the trellis meet. This will give each vine a spread of 10 feet, if set 10 feet apart. If properly pruned, this will furnish as many bearing canes as is advisable to tax the root with. Each shoot will set from two to four bunches. Never leave but three bunches to a shoot, and unless a very strong shoot, it would be better to leave only two bunches. The thinning out of the fruit should be done by July 1st.



No. 1.

SPRAYING.

Spraying should not be neglected in growing the Grape. Use bordeaux mixture (see formula, page 3), just as soon as the buds begin to swell, and again after the laterals attain a length of 3 or 4 inches. At the second spraying, add one-half pound Paris green to 45 gallons of Bordeaux mixture, to kill the "leaf roller," which is a

small green worm one-quarter inch long, and causes the end of the shoots to bend over. The worms are enclosed in the last two leaves, just at the end of the lateral. If the Paris green does not kill them, look the vines over very carefully and pick the worms out with the finger. Their presence may be easily detected by the twist at the end of the lateral. Spray again just before the fruit blossoms open, using the mixture last named. This may destroy some of the rose bugs which appear about this time. If it does not the vines should be gone over carefully every morning, until the fruit is formed, picking off and killing all that may be found. An entire crop of Grapes is sometimes entirely destroyed through the neglect of the grower to watch for and exterminate the rose bugs. If those pests do come, it is always when the vines are in bloom.

After this spraying (just before the blossoms open, as above), spray with Bordeaux mixture once every two weeks until August; then spray once or twice with ammoniacal copper carbonate solution (see formula, page 3).

BAGGING.

We have found a great deal of satisfaction from having bagged our Grapes. This should be done the last of June, using three or four pound manilla paper bags, such as are used by grocers, and can be purchased at \$1.50 or less per thousand. Open the bag and draw it up around the bunch, gathering it at the top and tying with 7 or 8 inches in length, of small wire (No. 28). Tie it fairly tight, and one end of the wire pass over and around the lateral. This will hold the bag in position and prevent its sagging and bearing on the fruit. Let the bags remain until ready to pick the fruit, and you will be delighted with the result.

Varieties.

There are an endless number of varieties of Grapes. We catalogue and offer only those varieties which are best for New England.

CLASS I.—BLACK GRAPES.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes. Each, 25 cts.; per dozen, \$2.00.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy, pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Early Ohio—The earliest good black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick, leathery; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy, or more so, than Concord. A vigorous grower, very productive, and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers. Each, 50 cts.; per doz., \$4.00.

Moore's Early—A new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large, berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does, ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wilder—(Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than the Isabella. 50 cts. each \$4.00 per dozen.

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CLASS II—RED OR PURPLISH GRAPES.

Agawam—(Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme North. Each, 50 cts.

Brighton—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be WITHOUT AN EQUAL among early grapes. Each, 50 cts.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella. Each, 50 cts.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom, flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market. September. Each, 50 cts.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Resembles No. 3 in appearance, but distinct in flavor. First of September. Each, 50 cts.

Salem (No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large, berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper. Each, 50 cts.

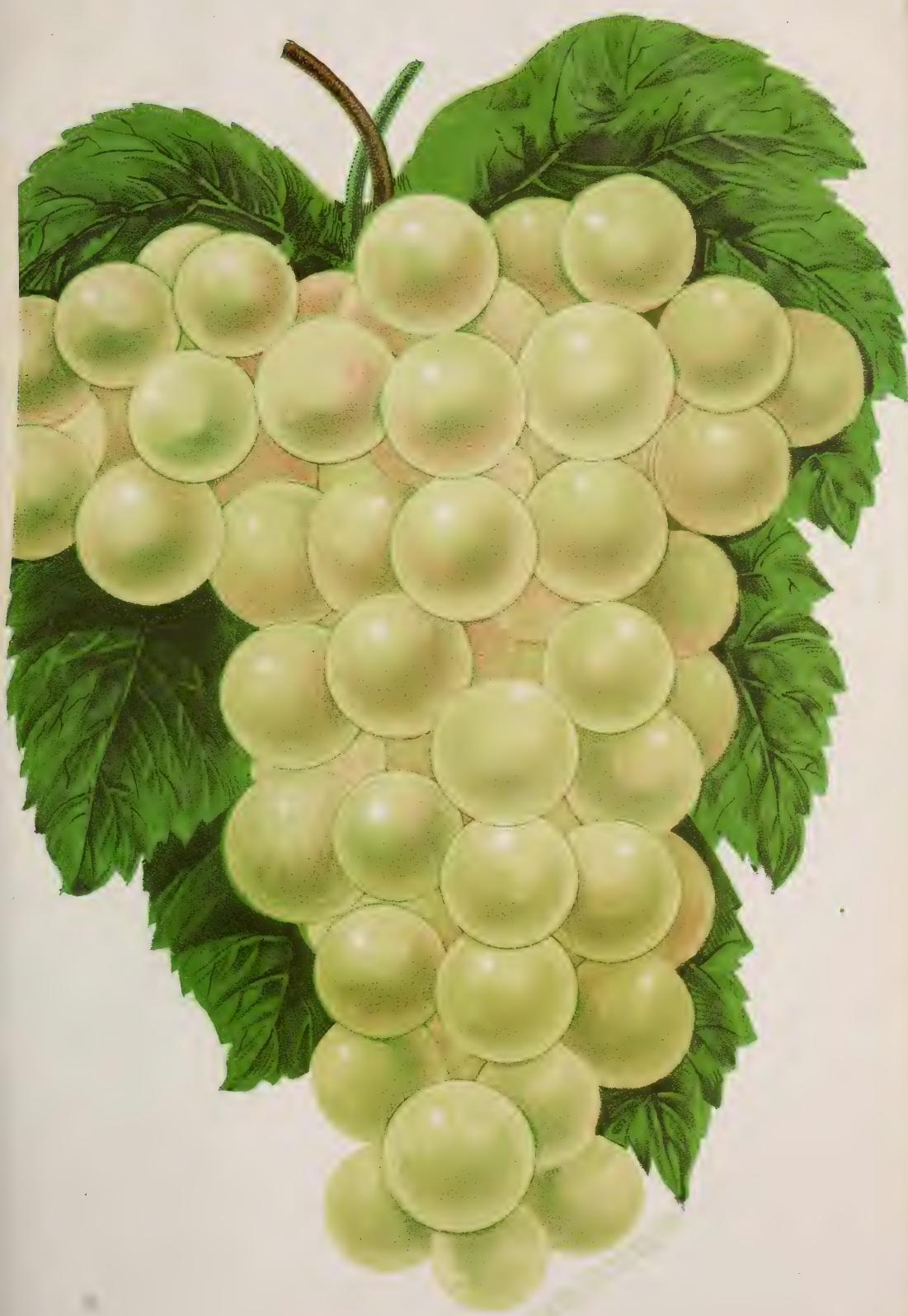
Vergennes—Originated at Vergennes, Vt., near Lake Champlain. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific." Its keeping qualities are superior. Each, 50 cts.

CLASS III—WHITE GRAPES.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

SEE ILLUSTRATION ON FIRST COVER PAGE.

It stands at the head of the list for quality, earliness, good bearing and vigorous, healthy growth. The vine is a young and very profuse bearer, the blossom is PERFECT, and the bunches are of good size, handsomely formed and heavily shouldered. The berries of medium size; color, greenish-white; skin thin, and leaving no unpleasantness whatever in the mouth when eaten; pulp, tender and sweet, with a slight inclination towards the vinous. The seeds, which are only one or two to a grape, separate from the tender pulp with the slightest pressure after leaving the skin. It is ENTIRELY FREE FROM FOXINESS, and resembles a hot-house grape more nearly than any out-door grape we have ever seen.



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The vines vigorous, healthy growth, with its **LARGE** leaves and abundance of handsome bunches of fruit, elicit the admiration and delight of all who see it and taste of its fruit. Splendid! Good! Lovely! Delicious! are some of the words of exclamation we are sure to hear from those tasting the grape.

It is now ten years since we planted the first vines of the Green Mountain grape, and the longer we test it the more we are impressed with its great value as an early grape of delicious quality. During these years of trial, the grapes have been, in every instance fully ripe the last week in August, while the Concord has not been ripe before the 15th to the 20th of September. For healthy, vigorous growth, earliness, quality of fruit, and profuseness in bearing, it is, without exception, far ahead of any variety yet introduced. 75 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Martha.—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness. Bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with the Concord. September. Each, 25 cts.

Moore's Diamond.—White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower with thick, healthy foliage; said to be hardy and productive. This is a new white grape of fine quality, ripening a little before Concord, but has not yet been fully tested. We have seen it fruiting in different localities as well as on our grounds, and consider it very promising. Each, 50 cts.

Niagara.—This new white grape is justly regarded as one of the best for medium in season of ripening; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and fine flavor. Each 25 cts.

Pocklington—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous; hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon-yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters place this in the front rank of white grapes. Ripens with Concord. Each, 25 cts.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched, and be kept mellow and free from weeds.

Plants taken from the open ground in August or September are much more liable to injury in transit than those set in the spring, and need careful shading and watering until established.

We give decided preference to April and May for planting strawberries, and confine our transplanting and sales to those months. For garden planting the plants should be set 12 to 15 inches in the rows, and the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. For field-culture, 12 to 15 inches in the rows, and rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The strawberry is a strong feeder and the soil should be very rich and thorough cultivating of the ground should be given them. All runners should be cut from the vines as fast as they appear, unless a part of the plants are required to make young plants. Be very careful to keep all weeds, clover and sorrel out. Mulch the plants in winter with a light coat of horse manure or straw.

Spray with Bordeaux mixture for blight or rust on the leaves; spray several times through the season. (See page 4.)

There are an endless number of varieties, and one not familiar with strawberries will be liable to confusion in looking over catalogues for selections. There is no fruit which is so influenced by soil and climate as the strawberry. A variety which may do well and receive high praise from the growers in one soil may be nearly worthless in another, and a variety condemned by one may be called fine by others. We therefore describe herein only those which do better over a wider range of soil and climate, and which we feel are most likely to give general satisfaction. Those varieties followed by a "P" are pistillate, or imperfect flowers, and require some staminate variety to be set with them.

Varieties.

Bubach (No. 5)—(P) Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with large healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and near-by market. One of the best of the later introductions. Season early to medium. Per dozen 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Brandywine—Brandywine is a very strong grower, foliage a dark, rich green, very healthy and no rust. A heavy fertilizer. Fruit large, perfect, bright red and quite firm. The Rural New Yorker says: "Brandywine is wonderfully productive and beginning to ripen at their grounds, June 11th. The size is of the largest, heart-shaped at its best, often sharpish angular without being cox-combed or crinkled, a fine keeper and shipper, quality excellent, though not the best." Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Charles Downing—A general favorite, succeeding everywhere, under all systems of culture. Medium to large; bright crimson; handsome; moderately firm and of superior quality. One of the best for home use. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Crescent (P)—Medium to large, conical, slightly depressed at the apex; color bright scarlet; flesh soft, quite acid; plant very vigorous and hardy, and for productiveness has scarcely an equal; very profitable for home market; season early to late. 25 cts. per dozen; per 100, 50 cts.

Cumberland—Very large ovate conical, regular and uniform, handsome and showy; color beautiful light red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable; plant vigorous and productive; too soft for shipping long distances, but valuable for amateur and near market. Next to the Sharpless, this variety has always commanded the highest price in our market, and is still considered one of the best; season medium. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Gandy—A very strong-growing plant, moderately productive, fruit large, uniform shape, bright color, and good quality; season late. A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale. Ripening two weeks after the Sharpless. 50 cts. per dozen; per 100, \$1.00.

Greenville (P)—This variety is very reliable in some sections; similar to Bubach, but probably not so good fruit, more round and more prolific in plant growth. It has been planted as a general purpose berry. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Haverland (P)—Large, healthy, vigorous growing plant; very productive; fruit large, conical, with slight neck, uniform in size and shape; bright red; firm. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.

Jessie—Plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long stout fruit, stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.

Lovett—Plants are perfect beauties, perfectly healthy, no rust, sends out plants profusely; if allowed it will cover the entire row with fine plants; of Crescent parentage and being a perfect bloomer we consider it one of the best for main crop to fertilize Haverland and other good pistillate sorts. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Michels' Early—Strong, vigorous grower, claimed to be ten days earlier than the Crescent, fully as large and productive, and far superior in quality. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Parker Earle—A splendid berry; uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck; color glossy scarlet crimson; ripens all over, flesh moderately firm, no hollow core, quality good, flowers perfect; always setting perfect fruit. Plant very vigorous, healthy and remarkably productive. Per dozen, 75 cts.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, \$10.00.

Sharpless—Very large, average specimen, under good cultivation measuring one and a half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.

Timbrell (Imperfect)—A very large late berry. Plants rusted badly here the past season. Our stock of this is from originator. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Wilson's Albany—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry. Per dozen, 50 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.

Yale—It is a chance seedling originating near New Haven, Conn. The blossom is perfect, NEEDING NO COMPANION to make it fruitful. The plant is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower and a heavy bearer. Berries of large size, good shape, color deep dark red, running the same through the flesh of the berry, which is very juicy yet solid, with no hollow center, and has a very rich, sprightly, delicious flavor, making it one of the most desirable berries for the table or for canning. It is late in ripening, coming on after the "glut" of other sorts is over. The plant thrives better in a heavy or moist cool soil. Price 50 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES.

Coming immediately after Strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure it from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants on a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Caroline—A seedling from Brinckle's Orange, combining the peculiarly melting and luscious flavor of that variety, with canes of great vigor, entire hardiness, and extreme productiveness. Color pale salmon; berries large and of fine quality. \$1.00 per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Cuthbert (The Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm, of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Columbian—Fruit very large. Best berry for canning, retaining size, color and flavor. Long season of fruiting and high quality of late fruit. Fruit adheres to the stem, not dropping. Does not crumble in picking. Fine and excellent shipper. Wonderfully prolific, extremely vigorous and resisting drought. Per dozen, \$2.00; per 100, \$10.00.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a RICH, GOLDEN-YELLOW. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

Hansel—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Canes vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early (so early that it has thus far wholesaled in New York at twenty-five cents per pint), and we have a variety of the greatest merit. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

Marlboro—Moderately strong growing plant. PRODUCTIVE OF VERY LARGE BRIGHT SCARLET BERRIES, that are very firm and solid, and EXTREMELY EARLY, and on this account is VERY PROFITABLE. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Rancocas—A very early raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Cuthbert. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive; good quality; a good shipper; ripens its crop in ten days or two weeks. A very valuable market berry. Per dozen, \$1.25; per 100, \$5.00.

Turner—A strong, healthy grower, hardy as an oak, very prolific, of general adaptability, and ripens early. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, very sweet and rich, but lacking in firmness. It suckers very excessively—most so of all varieties. Desirable for the home garden. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

Carman—Plants healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit jet black, large; one of the earliest to ripen, and of extra fine quality. Everyone wanting an early, hardy berry, should give this a trial. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Gregg—Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Kansas—Originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proven itself the best of all Black Caps. Berries larger than Gregg, jet black, almost free from bloom, juicy and of excellent flavor, firm and carries well. Canes very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. Ripens a little ahead of Gregg. Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

The "Mills"—At the New York Experimental Station at Geneva, in 1803, it is reported as yielding 416 ounces to five hills, "The growth very vigorous, fruit medium to large, firm, fine flavored, juicy, sweet, very good to best in quality." In productiveness it stood second on the list, and in yield of late fruit it stood first. \$1.50 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Ohio—A VERY strong growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most if not the most valuable for market. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Souhegan—A new variety commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy, and free from disease of any kind. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00

THE JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

The plant belongs to the Raspberry family, and forms a large, vigorous bush, the stems of which are thickly covered their length with purplish-red hairs. The foliage is large, dark green above, silvery beneath. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large hairy calyx, like a burr, which opens and turns back, exposing the showy fruit. The fruit is of medium size, changing in color from amber to bright crimson. The quality is fair and flavor brisk, sub-acid. Canned or cooked for jelly, it is valuable. The bush is a most prolific bearer, continuing over a long season. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted, for garden use, in rows six feet apart with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market, in the rows eight feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as Raspberries.

Agawam—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Early Harvest—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Erie—VERY LARGE AND VERY EARLY. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort. Per dozen, \$1.25; per 100, \$5.00.

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections. Per dozen, 75 cts.; per 100, \$3.00.

Minnewaski—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for market and home garden. Ripens early. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

Wilson's Early—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Taylor's Prolific—A new variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30 degrees below zero unharmed. Berries large (nearly as large as Kittatinny) and of the highest quality. Canes of strong, spreading growth, and in productiveness it is simply remarkable, fully equaling in this respect the Snyder, which it nearly doubles in size. It ripens with Kittatinny. The editor of the *Indiana Farmer*, in speaking of this variety, says: "Never have we seen such masses of fruit growing on vines before. The strong stalks were literally bent down to the ground with the weight that was upon them." Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

Wachusett Thornless—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

Lucretia Dewberry—The fruit is large, luscious and handsome. It has thus far proved a hardy, healthy, strong grower, and exceeding productive. A superb fruit. Per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worm attacks the gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long. Dust or sprinkle the leaves with Hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about the 10th to 12th of May. These worms come three times during the season, and should be closely watched during the summer.

✓ **Chautauqua**—A new white gooseberry, equaling the finest and largest varieties in size, beauty and quality, and excelling them all in vigor and yield. Price, two years, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

✓ **Crown Bob**—Large, roundish, oval; red, hairy, of first quality. Per dozen, \$2.00.

✓ **Downing**—Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. Per dozen, \$1.50.

✓ **Houghton's Seedling**—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor. Per dozen, \$1.00.

✓ **Industry**—VERY LARGE, RED; of fine quality and excellent flavor. New, and very desirable, as it is the largest grown. Size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Per dozen, \$2.50.

✓ **Mountain Seedling**—From Lebanon, N. Y. Very large, oval, brownish-red, with long stalk; skin smooth, thick; flesh sweet; strong, but a rather straggling grower. Per dozen, \$1.50.

✓ **Red Jacket** is claimed to be the best red gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage, mildew proof, fruit of the best and a splendid cropper, as large as the largest; berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best; exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail. One year, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. Two years, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

✓ **Smith's Improved**—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower. Per dozen, \$1.50.

✓ **Whitesmith**—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality. Strong plants, 30 cts. each; \$1.00 for 4. Per dozen, \$2.00.

CURRANTS.

Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, continuing in prime order for several weeks; there is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the Currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the POWDER IS APPLIED AS SOON AS THE WORMS APPEAR. See formulas on page 3.

✓ **Black Naples**—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive. \$1.00 per dozen; per 100, \$5.00.

✓ **Cherry**—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive. \$1.00 per dozen; per 100, \$5.00.

✓ **Fay's Prolific**—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. A great acquisition. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

✓ **La Versaillaise**—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive. \$1.00 per dozen; per 100, \$5.00.

✓ **Lee's Prolific Black**—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable. \$1.00 per dozen; per 100, \$5.00.

✓ **Victoria**—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in a fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish-white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive. Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Cultivation.—See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with four or five inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

For asparagus beetle use kerosene emulsion.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored. Per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$7.00.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin; has now been planted in all parts of the country, and reports indicate that it is equally as well adapted for all sections. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal. One year roots, \$1.00 for 50; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.00.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

Linnæus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. Each, 50 cts.; per six, \$1.50.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauties of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for about three months. Each, \$1.00.

New American—A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Superior to the Downing. Each, \$1.00.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of good size and produced in great abundance. Each, 50 cts.

NUTS.

WALNUT (*Juglans*).

Black Walnut (*J. Nigra*). A native species, of large size and majestic form; foliage beautiful, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. 75 cts.

Butternut (*J. Cinera*). A native tree of medium size, spreading head and grayish colored bark. 75 cts.

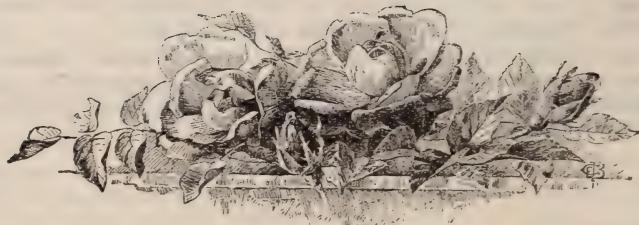
English or Madeira Nut. Handsome-growing tree; large, thin-shelled, delicious nut. Very wholesome. Each, 75 cts. to \$1.00.

CHESTNUT (Castanea).

- ↙ **American Sweet (Americana).** The well-known native sort. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.
- ↙ **Japan or Giant.** Of the very many good things introduced from Japan, none are more worthy than this. The tree is decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive, of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size, and of better flavor than the Spanish chestnut. Each, \$1.00.
- ↙ **Numbo.** The big Chestnut. Very hardy and productive, bears when very young. Large burrs, extra-sized fruit of fine quality. Valuable. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.
- ↙ **Paragon.** New Paragon Chestnut. Very sweet fruit, much larger than our common American Chestnut. Prolific bearer, and, like the Japanese variety, comes into bearing soon after transplanting. \$1.00 and \$5.00 for 6.
- ↙ **Spanish Chestnut** is a handsome, round-headed tree, of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly of large nuts of good quality; hence a desirable ornamental tree or profitable for market. 75 cts.

SCIIONS.

Apple Coins	per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, \$1 00
Pear "	" 35 " " 1 50
Plum "	" 35 " " 1 50
Cherry "	" 35 " " 1 50



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that THEY can have equally fine grounds. They have had a few shrubs or roses growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkempt grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

LANDSCAPING.

Do not make the mistake of planting at random over the grounds. The proper arrangement of trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, etc., about a place is a special branch of business which requires experience, taste and a love of such work. The perfect arrangement of these flowering plants, trees, shrubs and evergreens on your grounds, as well as their careful and proper planting, is a matter of prime importance to all who wish to secure results that will be permanent, pleasing to the eye, and profitable.

We have had such a large demand for men capable of laying out grounds and setting out plants, etc., that we have arranged to attend to this branch of the business in a thorough and satisfactory manner, and are prepared to furnish our customers with a competent landscape gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and who uses judgment as well as good taste for the benefit of our patrons. Our terms for work in this department are reasonable, and will be cheerfully furnished upon application. To all who entrust us with the arrangement of their grounds we guarantee the most artistic and pleasing effects. We deal in only first-class nursery stock, and this, set out in a first-class manner, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

Upright Deciduous Trees.

ALDER (*Alnus*).

Imperial Cut-Leaf (*Laciniata Imperialis*). A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees. Each, \$1.50. 5 to 6 feet high.

APPLE (*Pyrus*).

Chinese Double-Flowering (*Spectabilis*). Double white fragrant flowers in clusters. May. Each, 50 cts.; per dozen, \$4.00.

Floribunda. Single flower; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Parkmanni. Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A fine variety. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

ASH (Fraxinus).

European (Excelsior). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head; pinnate leaves and black buds. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.; per dozen, \$10.00; per 100, \$75.00.

American White Ash. A native tree of large size, rapid growth, and easy cultivation; leaves pinnate, pale green and handsome, changing in autumn to a mulberry tint; a very desirable tree either for the avenue or lawn. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 feet 75 cts. each.

Ornus (Flowering Ash). Medium or low growth; foliage like that of the American Ash. Flowers in May or June, fringe like, in large drooping clusters at the ends of the branches. An attractive and valuable ornamental tree. 75 cts.

Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 50 cts.

Oak-Leaved (Quercifolia). A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree. 75 cts.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven).

Glandulosa. From Japan. A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects. 50 cts.

BEECH (Fagus).

European (Sylvatica). A beautiful tree, growing to a height of 60 or 80 feet. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each; per dozen, \$7.00.

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable. Each, \$1.50.

Americana (American Beech). Grows to large size, compact form; smooth, light colored bark; glossy attractive foliage. One of the finest American trees. Price, 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Fern Leaf. One of the finest beeches; compact and elegant habit, with finely cut foliage. Price, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

Cut-Leaved. Fine, erect, free growing tree, with deeply cut leaves; of rare beauty and excellence. Price from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Rivers. Differs from the ordinary purple-leaved beech by its compact symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

BIRCH (Betula).

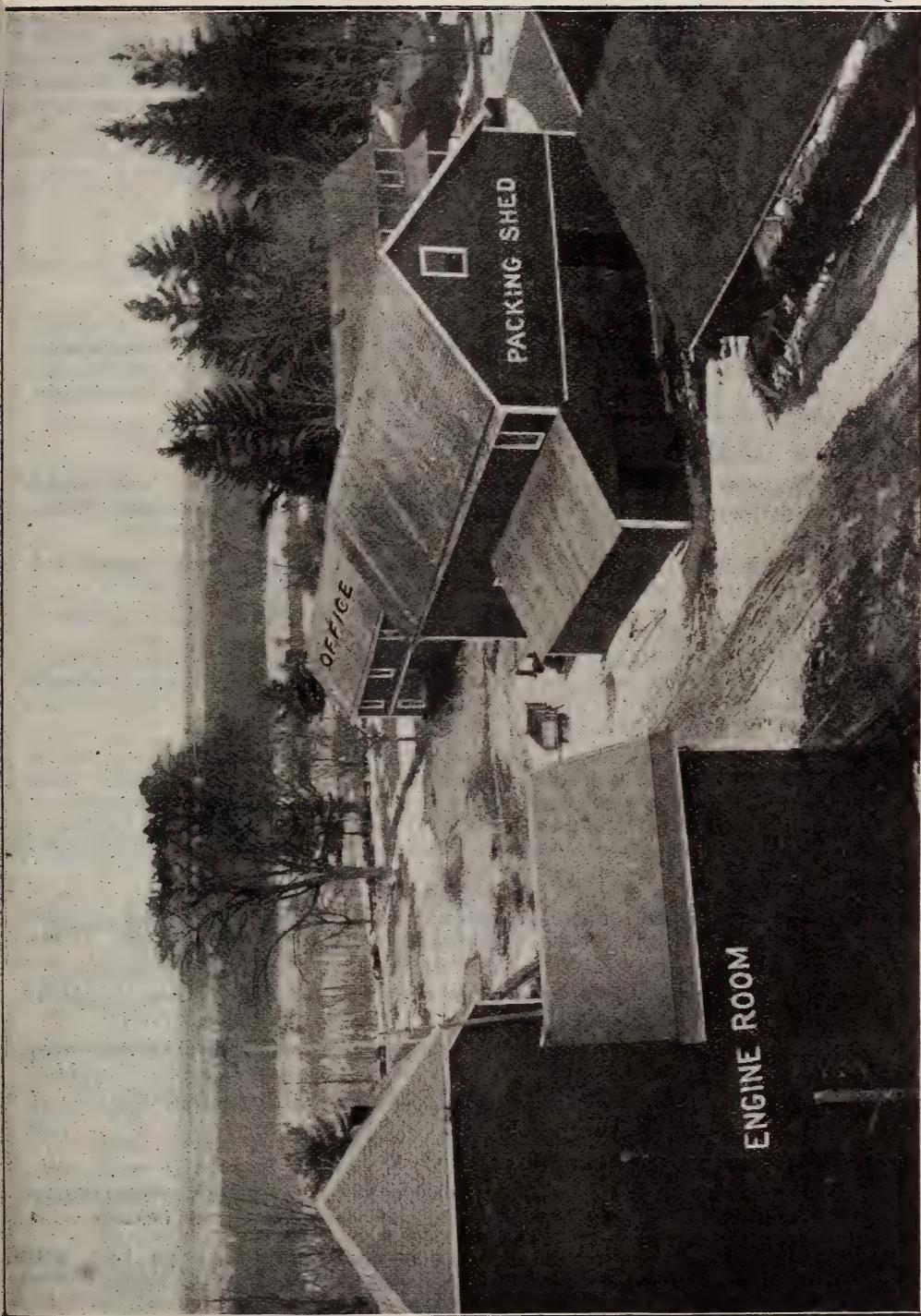
European White (Alba). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches. Each, 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Purple-Leaved (Foliis Purpureis). A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich purple foliage. Each, \$1.00.

CATALPA.

Syringaeifolia. A native of the South. A rapid growing beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers. Late in July. Each, 75 cts.

Catalpa Speciosa. A western type of this fine flowering tree, which is decidedly more hardy, and finer in bloom, than the common kind. It is becoming very popular, and is largely planted at the West. 75 cts. to \$1.00.



Office, Packing House and Engine Room.

Catalpa—Continued.

Catalpa (Teas' Japan Hybrid). A cross between catalpa and speciosa and the Japanese Kämpferii, and in vigorous, upright growth it surpasses either. Has large, luxuriant foliage and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climate, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured twenty-five degrees or more below zero. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

BUNGEI.

A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. \$1.00.

Bignonioides, (Syn. Syringaefolia). Native of the Southern States. A showy, rapid growing, spreading, irregular tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters, a foot long, of white and purple fragrant flowers. Blooms latter part of July, when few trees are in blossom, and, therefore, very desirable. 75 cts. :

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

Dwarf White-Flowering (*Humilis*, fl. pl.). A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers. Both this and the succeeding are very ornamental. 75 cts. each.

Large Double-Flowering (*Flore Alba Pleno*). A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double flowers. 75 cts. each.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

American White (Florida). A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in the spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Flore rubro (Red Flowering D.). Flowers suffused with bright red color, lasting long. This is one of the finest acquisitions. It has not the tint of the decaying flowers of the well-known White Dogwood, but a fresh pronounced red, continuing with the flower from the beginning to the end of its bloom. Planted with the white species the effect is unrivaled. \$1.00.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

American White (American). The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees. 75 cts. to \$1.25 each.

English (*Campestris*). An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Scotch or Wych (Montana). A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Purple Leaf. A striking variety with erect branches and purple leaf. Price, \$1.00.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

Red-Flowering (*Rubicunda*). Not so rapid or as fine a grower as the White; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers. \$1.00 each.

White-Flowering (*Hippocastanum*). A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Dwarf Horse Chestnut. Large shrubs with glossy foliage and splendid spikes of blossoms; very showy and desirable. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

HOP TREE OR SHRUBBY TREFOIL (*Ptelia*).

A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters. Flowers in June. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Golden-Leaved (*Aurea*). Same as above, but has golden yellow leaves. Strong grower and desirable. 75 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD (*Cercis*).

American (*Canadensis*). A small growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA.

A large shrub or small tree, with foliage somewhat resembling that of the sumach. Purplish red on the new shoots, and producing large panicles of rather showy flowers in July. Foliage very brilliant in autumn. Very desirable. 50 cts.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*).

Golden Chain. Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

LARCH (*Larix*).

European (*Europaea*). An excellent rapid growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

American (*Americana*). A rapid growing beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

European (*Europaea*). A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

White or Silver-Leaved (*Argentea*). A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and has a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best. \$1.00 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum Tree).

A stately tree, with dark green star-like leaves and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the spring emit a refreshing fragrance, and assume in autumn rich tints of yellow and red. It is one of the most desirable trees, but should be transplanted when young. 75 cts.

MAGNOLIA.

One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees 3 or 4 feet high are preferable.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful pyramidal-growing, native species, growing to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish-purple. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Conspicua (Chinese White). Tree of medium size and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves \$2.00 each.

Lennei (Lennei's Magnolia). Recently introduced; foliage large; flowers dark purple; and, although not a symmetrical grower, a superb variety. \$2.00 each.

Norbertiana (Norbert's Magnolia). Tree a fine, regular grower; foliage fine; flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best. \$2.00 each.

Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective. \$2.00 each.

Speciosa (Showy Flowering Magnolia). A good grower; tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of a lighter color than those of Soulangeana, but being produced in wonderful profusion. This is one of the best varieties. \$2.00 each.

MAPLE (Acer).

Ash-Leaved (*Negundo fraxinifolium*). A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Norway (*Platanoides*). A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each, according to size. Liberal discount by the 100.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore (*Purpurea*). A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish-red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Scarlet (*Rubrum*). A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each, according to size.

Sugar or Rock (*Saccharinum*). The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each, according to size. Liberal discount by the 100.

Sycamore. A large, noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage a fair grower, and very desirable as a shade tree. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Silver Maple (*Dasycarpum*). The maple is a favorite everywhere, and none of its species grows so fast as this. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Wier's Cut Leaf. This is a tree of great beauty. Graceful and imposing, and of extremely rapid growth, with foliage of the most exquisitely cut outlines. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Reitenbachi. The best of all purple maples. The foliage, a gorgeous blood color in May, becomes permanent red. \$1.00 each.

Schwedleri. Crimson in May and fading to bronze, beautiful. \$1.00.

Mountain Maple (*Spicatum*). Beautiful native shrub with handsome blossoms. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Striatum. Striped Bark Maple. This charming little native tree is one of the most daintily beautiful of all the known maples. 75 cts. each.

Colchicum Rubrum or Latum. Red Colchicum Maple. From Japan. Tree of medium size and rounded form. The young growth of wood and foliage is of a bright crimson color; not entirely hardy in this latitude. 75 cts.

PEACH (Persica).

Double Rose-Flowering (*Flore Rosea Pleno*). Flowers pale rose color, double; produced in great abundance and very handsome. 50 cts. each.

Double White Flowering. (*Flore Alba Pleno*). Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy. 50 cts. each.

POPLAR (Populus).

Lombardy (*Fastigiata*). Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, according to size.

Silver-Leaved (*Alba*). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, according to size.

Carolina. A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. It is free from attacks of insects, and will endure the coal smoke and gas of cities. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each, according to size.

Bolleana. Pyramidal habit, rapid growth, leaves as white as snow on the underside. The best of all poplars. A great novelty. 50 cts. to \$1.00, according to size.

PAULOWNIA (*Imperialis*).

A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth and surpassing all others in the size of leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large upright panicles, and appearing in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters. 75 cts.

OAK (*Quercus*).

Quercus Alba (White Oak). The genus is well-known as containing some of the largest trees. The White Oak is the noblest tree of our forests. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Rubra (Red American Oak). Tall and spreading, purplish-red autumnal tints. A noble tree. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Cucullata (Curled Pyramidal Oak). Leaves curled at the edges. Very rare, \$1.00.

Coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Tall, with deeply cut leaves; scarlet autumnal tints. \$1.00.

Palustris (Pin Oak). A tall symmetrical, pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with branches drooping below the horizontal line; bright glossy foliage, and very ornamental. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Robur (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth. 75 cts.

Quercus Concordia (Golden Oak). Rare and conspicuously beautiful, because of its bright yellow foliage. Very fine. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACACIA (Yellow Locust).

The Robinias are medium-sized trees, growing very rapidly, and possessing a soft and graceful foliage, with a most refreshing tint of light green. The white pea blossom flowers are very abundant and fragrant, and growing racemes. They are generally armed with thorns. This variety, the Yellow Locust, is very well known for its hard wood, which is almost indestructible. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

SALISBURIA.

Maiden Hair Tree (*Adiantifolia*). One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

SOPHORA (*Japonica*).

This tree has compound leaves of richest glossy green, which resemble those of the Bay Tree, and are as beautiful as anything in the whole range of foliage trees. The most unique characteristic of this little tree, however, is the color and smoothness of its twigs and branches, which remain for years a deep, shining green, and make the tree attractive even in winter. Its blossoms are borne in long clusters of a rich creamy color. For a lawn, this is a really perfect tree. 75 cts. each.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM (Southern Cypress).

Growth medium; foliage late, in loose, airy tufts, delicate and feathery, and of a cheerful, bright green tint. 50 cts. and \$1.00.

THORN (*Crataegus*).

Double Scarlet (*Coccinea* fl. pl.). Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Double White (*Alba Flore Pleno*). Has small, double white flowers. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*Coccinea* fl. pl. *Paulii*). Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron).

Tulipifera. A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Tulipifera (Variegated-Leaved Tulip Tree). A fine novelty; margins of the glossy leaves variegated with a very light green. Very pretty. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

WILLOW (Salix).

Rosemary-Leaved (Rosmarinifolia). Budded 5 to 7 feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery. \$1.00 each.

Lauriflora (Laurel-Leaved W.). Vigorous growth, shining, large, laurel-like leaves; excellent for lawn or street; grows readily in moist soils. A choice and neglected tree, said by good authorities to be the same as *Salix pentandra*. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Golden A showy variety, with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during winter. A handsome tree all seasons. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Babylonica. Our common and well-known Weeping Willow. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

YELLOW WOOD (Virgilia Lutea).

One of the finest of American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white sweet-scented flowers in June. 75 cts.

Japan Maples.

The Japan Maples are so distinct in size, foliage and growth that we place them in a group by themselves for convenience of reference. They are an exceedingly beautiful and interesting class of trees, and have proved to be quite hardy. Their dwarf habit and handsome foliage fit them for a place on even the smallest lawn, either as single specimens or groups.

The growing popularity of these truly beautiful trees has caused us to import direct from Japan a large quantity of the most desirable varieties which we can offer in large or small quantities, and at prices within the reach of all.

Price per tree from \$0.75 to \$2.00, according to size.

“	dozen	“	6.00 to 18.00,	“	“
“	100	“	40.00 to 100.00,	“	“

Acer Japonicum Aureum (Golden-Leaved Japan Maple). A beautiful variety, with bright golden foliage, quite translucent.

Polymorphum (Variable Japan Maple). This is the normal form or type of the varieties that follow; the growth is slow and shrubby; foliage small, deeply five lobed, but often assuming a variety of forms and color, and taking on a lovely dark crimson in autumn; a beautiful and valuable small-sized tree.

Atropurpureum (Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple). Dwarf, shrubby growth; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; one of the most useful and ornamental of the Japan Maples.

Dissectum Atropurpureum (Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple). Foliage of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep purple as it grows older; the leaves are deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance; the young growth is long, slender and pendulous, and of a deep crimson hue; it is of dwarf habit, and in all respects a most charming little tree.

Dissectum Rosea Pictis (Cut-Leaved Variegated Japan Maple). Habit much like the preceding, but even more delicately formed; foliage deeply and finely cut, resembling lace work; young growth handsomely variegated with white, yellow, rose and green; a beautiful and delicate-looking plant, but hardy.

Sanguineum (Blood-Leaved Japan Maple). Dwarf, rounded form, with deeply lobed, serrated leaves, of a deep reddish crimson in June; a charming variety, and one of the best for general use.

Weeping Deciduous Trees.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

European Weeping (*Excelsior Pendula*). The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space, and growing rapidly. Each, \$1.00.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

Weeping (*Pendula*). A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance, when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective, when covered with its rich luxuriant foliage. Each, \$1.50.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Pendula Laciniata*). Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, according to size.

Young's Weeping (*Youngii*). Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads dropping to the ground in fine thread-like shoots, very beautiful. Each, \$1.50.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

Ever-Flowering Weeping (*Semperflorens*). A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer. \$1.00 each.

Cerasus Rosea Pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-Flowering Cherry). New Japanese variety, graceful habit, having double rose colored flowers. One of the finest small ornamental trees known. \$1.50.

Cornus Florida Pendula (Weeping Dogwood). This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit, and the upright leading stem of the weeping beech. Few weeping trees have so many good qualities. The large white flowers for which the dogwood is famous, succeeded by its clusters of red berries, and finally the brilliant red of the autumn leaves, will make this tree, with its graceful drooping habit, one of the most popular recent novelties. Price, \$1.50.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

Camperdown Weeping A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable. \$1.00 each.

LINDEN OR LIME TREE (*Tilia*).

White-Leaved Weeping (*Alba Pendula*). A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches. \$1.50 each.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

Weeping (*Aucuparia Pendula*). A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors. \$1.00 each.

TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form. \$1.00 each.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Large-Leaved Weeping (*Grandidentata Pendula*). A variety having, when grafted, standard high, long, slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation. \$1.00 each.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea Pendula*). An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy. \$1.00 each.

Weeping (*Babylonica*). The well-known common weeping willow. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Evergreen Trees.

Evergreens are very desirable, and are now everywhere appreciated as indispensable for variety and effect and in giving color to lawn or landscape, especially in winter. They are also very desirable as windbreaks and shelters, or for screening undesirable objects.

The sap of most Evergreen trees, being of a resinous nature, is not as active in early spring as that of Deciduous trees, and as a rule all Evergreen and Coniferous trees succeed better planted later in spring and earlier in autumn than Deciduous trees. The latter part of April or during May, and the latter part of summer, say in August, are the best times in ordinary seasons for transplanting in this latitude. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season be favorable.

ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja*).

American (*Occidentalis*). This is one of the very finest evergreens for single planting or for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals. Each, 35 cts. to \$1.00, according to size.

Ellwangeriana (*Ellwanger's S.*). Dwarf, compact; leaves short, stiff, sharp pointed, projecting outward, bristle-like. A curious and valuable form. \$1.00.

Geo. Peabody. Of dwarf compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Hoveyii (*Hovey's*). Slow growth, pyramidal form, golden green tinge. Most ornamental of American Arbor Vitæs. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Heath-Leaved American (*Occidentalis Ericoides*). A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with Heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact. A great acquisition and very desirable. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Pyramidalis. An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection. 75 cts. each.

Siberian (*Sibirica*). One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Tom Thumb. Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places where large trees are not admissible. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS.

Eastern Cedar. Pyramidal and close. These little trees are exceedingly effective, and are just the thing to plant about the edges of groups of larger kinds of conifers, as they are all of medium or small growth. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Aurea. Golden foliage, of great beauty; a charming little tree 3 years, grafted. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Elegantissima. New, pyramidal, golden-bronze; the finest of this habit. 3 years, grafted. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.

Lawson's Cypress. A very handsome tree of graceful habit, and with delicate, feathery, bluish-green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).

Irish (*Hibernica*). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Juniperus Sabina (Common Savin Juniper). Low, trailing habit and fine for massing. 50 cts. .

Juniperus Squamata. From Himalaya; low, spreading habit. Suitable for rock work. \$1.00.

FIR (Balsam or American Silver).

A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young, leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Nordmann's Silver Fir. This majestic fir, from the Crimean Mountains, is of symmetrical form, vigorous, and quite hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below, rendering it a very handsome tree throughout the year. Price, 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

PINE (*Pinus*).

Austrian or Black (*Austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Scotch (*Sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapidly-growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silver-green foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

White (*Strobus*) The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green; flourishes in the poorest soils. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Stone P. A form resembling *P. Sibirica*, but more spreading. \$1.00.

Sciadopitys Verticillata (Umbrella Pine). Perfectly upright trunk with horizontal branches, bearing whorls of shining green, very broad, flat needles, lined with white on the under side. These needles, by the remarkable size, and still more remarkable arrangement in umbrella-like tufts, and their leathery texture, give this tree the most unique and elegant appearance of any known conifer. It is of slow growth at first, but makes, finally, a large tree. \$2.00 each.

RETINOSPORA (*Plumosa*).

An exceedingly handsome, small evergreen from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Plumosa Aurea. Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty, soft, plume-like foliage, of a golden color; close and compact habit; should be in every amateur collection. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Squarrosa. A tree of small size, with graceful, drooping branches and glaucous green foliage. 75 cts. each.

Japan Cypress. This is a most interesting class of evergreens, many of them being of dwarf habit and particularly adapted to small places. There are great varieties of tints and variegation among them, and the roots are well fitted for transplanting. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

RETINOSPORA—Continued.

Filifera (Thread-Branched Retinospora). Beautiful tree of elegant form, and slender, drooping branches. Bright green foliage, very delicate and pretty. \$1.

Obtusa Nana Aurea (Golden Dwarf Obtuse Retinospora). Rich bronze-yellow leaves. \$1.50.

Pisifera (Pea-Fruited Retinospora). Beautiful tree, with delicate branches and fine feathery foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.50.

Pisifera Nana Variegata (Dwarf Variegated Japan Cypress). A dwarf shrub of dense growth, having a bluish gray appearance; a portion of the branches of a pale yellow color. \$1.50.

Plumosa (Plume-like Retinospora). Graceful habit and delicate glaucous foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.

Plumosa Argentea (Silver Plume-like Retinospora). Silver tipped foliage. \$1.

Plumosa Aurea (Golden Plume-like Retinospora). One of the best retinosporas. Foliage tipped bright golden yellow, which color is retained throughout the year. Compact, symmetrical form. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Squarrosa (Squarrose Retinospora). Compact habit and small light green leaves. Thickly branched, very graceful and effective. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

SPRUCE (*Abies*).

Hemlock (*Canadensis*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Norway (*Excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1.50 each, according to size.

White Spruce. A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Douglasii (Douglas Spruce). Indigenous to Colorado; of quite rapid growth and conical form; foliage delicate green, glaucous underneath. Hardy and easily grown. 50 cts. and \$1.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Abies Pungens*). This noble tree is a native of the Rocky Mountains, and is unquestionably one of the finest evergreens. Foliage steel blue or sage color, in marked contrast to the green of other trees. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the spruces. Trees 2 feet in height \$2 each.

Excelsa Compacta (Compact Spruce). Dense and distinct; foliage light green. \$1

Podocarpus Japonica (Japan Yew). An upright, slow-growing shrub, with dark, shining green leaves; resembles the Irish Yew; requires protection. 75 cts.

Elegantissima (Beautiful Variegated Yew). One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens which we have. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective, either by itself or in connection with other conifers. One of the hardiest of the yews. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Erecta (*Stricta*). Erect yew. An erect, dense growing variety, with small, dark, shining leaves, thickly set on the branches. One of the hardiest and finest. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Canadensis (Canadian Yew). Low, spreading and bushy, seldom more than four feet high, with leaves shorter and bark browner than the common yew; smaller berries. 75 cts.

Upright Deciduous Shrubs.

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so universally followed by all who have any grounds about their house, that we have extended this department of our business, until now we have a full assortment of the most choice and desirable varieties. There is an almost indefinite variety of species, but we have tried to reduce this number in our propagation, to those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting. Our list embraces only hardy varieties, which can be grown quite easily, when set in an ordinary fertile soil. Yet, shrubs, like all other plants, will thrive and flower best with good care and feeding. The ground about the shrub should be kept free from weeds and grass for a space of two feet. A little mulch of horse manure about the plant in May, to remain all summer, will be of great benefit. Wood ashes or any other commercial fertilizer spread lightly around the shrub when horse manure cannot be had, will be of advantage.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

ALTHÆA, OR ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus).

The Althæas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom.

Double Red (Rubra flore pleno).	Single Red (Rubrum).	} 50 cts.
Double Purple (Purpurea flore pleno).	Single Purple (Purpurea).	
Double White (Alba flore pleno).	Single White (Alba).	

Variegated-Leaved Double-Flowering (flore pleno fol. variegata). A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs. Each, 50 cts.; per dozen, \$5.00.

Boule de Feu. Large, very double, well-formed flowers, of a beautiful violet red color. Flowers late. 50 cts. each; per dozen, \$4.00.

Leopoldii Flore Pleno. Large flowers, very double, flesh color, shaded rose; leaves laciniated; fine. 50 cts. each; per dozen, \$4.00.

Pæoniflora. Rosy purple flowers; a dwarf grower and very free flowering. 35 cts.

Violacea Flore Pleno. Flowers medium size, double, of violet lilac color, free flowering; one of the best. 50 cts. each; per dozen, \$4.00.

AMELANCHIER BOTRYAPIUM (Sugar Pear. Shad Bush).

The bush that whitens the hedgerows in early spring with its clouds of blossoms. Fall colors red and yellow. Each, 50 cts.

AMORPHIA FRUTICOSA (False Indigo).

A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage, and abundant spikes of chocolate colored bloom. Each, 50 cts.

ARALIA SPINOSA (Hercules' Club).

A tropical looking plant with stout spiny stems and palmate leaves 3 feet long. Very desirable. Each, 50 cts.

Japonica. New, with finer foliage, 2 to 3 feet long. 50 cts.

ALMOND (Prunus).

Double Rose-Flowering (Japonica rubra fl. pl.). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Double White-Flowering (Japonica alba fl. pl.). Produces beautiful white flowers in May. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

BERBERRY (Berberis).

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea). A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

European (Vulgaris). A fine shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. 50 cts. each; per dozen, \$4.00; per 100, \$20.00.

Berberis Thunbergii. A comparatively new shrub of marked excellence, on account of its bright green foliage, which changes to brilliant colors in the fall, and its bright scarlet berries, which are very conspicuous throughout the winter. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BUTTONBUSH (Cephaelanthus Occidentalis).

This shrub grows well in moist or wet ground, and its curious balls of blossoms, on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed balls are very picturesque. A fine native shrub that is not well known yet. 50 cts.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET SCENTED SHRUB (Calycanthe).

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare, chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

CLETHRA.

Alnifolio (Alder-leaved). A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

CURRENT (Ribes).

Crimson-Flowering. Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring. 50 cts. each; per dozen, \$4.00.

Yellow-Flowering. A native species with yellow flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

DAPHNE.

Common Mezereon. A native of Northern Europe. Small; branches erect, with clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

White (Alba). A variety with white flowers. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

DEUTZIA.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

Candidissima Flore Pleno. Abundant racemes of flowers in June, luxuriant foliage and fine habit. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Double-Flowering (Crenata Flore Pleno). Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Pride of Rochester. A new variety raised from Deutzia Crenata, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Deutzia—Continued.

Purpurea Plena. A double purple flowering variety. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Slender-Branched (Gracilis). A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Aureo Variegata (Golden Variegated Deutzia). New. A golden-leaved variety of Gracilis.

Scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). One of the most beautiful and profuse white-flowering shrubs; flowers single. We have grown this for a long time as Scabra. 50 cts.; per dozen, \$4.00.

Watererii. New. Flowers similar to Crenata fl. pl., but more double. 50 cts.; per dozen, \$4.00.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*). For red and white flowering, see page 28.

Cornus Sanguinea Elegantissima. Having the red twigs of the species; leaves thin, of a beautiful silvery variegation, conspicuously marked, and bearing the hottest sun. One of the best hardy shrubs. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Red-Branched (*Sanguinea*). A native species, very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Variegated Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula variegata*). A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers, early in spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation. 50 cts. each.

Cornus Alternifolia (Blue Dogwood). Large foliage, creamy white flowers, very fragrant. 50 cts.

Cornus Paniculata (Panicled Dogwood). Smooth bark; leaves pointed, light green on the upper side, whitish beneath. White flowers and fruit. 50 cts.; dozen, \$4.00.

Cornus Stolonifera. A native variety, with smooth, slender branches, usually red in winter. 50 cts.; dozen, \$4.00.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush).

A very hardy and very handsome shrub from Northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine, compact bush 10 or 12 feet high in as many years. The flowers, one and one-half inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful. When the plant is in bloom, the young growth and soft green foliage are advanced sufficiently to afford a most pleasing effect, and the buds are like small white beads. Each, 50 cts.; \$4.00 per dozen.

ELÆAGNUS ARGENTEA (Silver-leaved Oleaster).

Erect growth, beautiful silvery foliage and small yellow flowers in midsummer. 50 cts.

ELÆAGNUS EDULIS.

Foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath; dwarf spreading habit, small yellow flowers, fruit oblong and bright red, covered with white dots. Valuable. 75 cts. each.

ELDER SAMBUCUS AUREA (Golden Elder).

Bright colored leaves, distinct and permanent in summer; of vigorous spreading habit, but may be trained into compact form. Valuable for giving tone and color in contrast with other shrubs. 50 cts.

FILBERT (*Corylus*).

Purple-Leaved. A very conspicuous shrub, with dark purple leaves. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell).

Fortunei. Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Viridisima. A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Somewhat pendulous in habit. 50 cts.

FRINGE RHUS COTINUS.

Purple. A much admired small tree or shrub, for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer. 50 cts. each.

White (Chionanthus). A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees. 50 cts. each.

GENISTA TINCTORIA (Dyer's Broom. Woadwaxen).

This plant covers the ground with a carpet of golden-yellow blossoms in June. Fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for fixing steep banks. 25 cts.; 100, \$15.00.

GLOBE FLOWER (Japan Kerria).

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HALESIA (Snow-Drop Tree).

Silver Bell. A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera).

Fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A vigorous shrub of upright habit, suited to almost any soil and exposure; leaves good size and rich green; flowers pinkish, early before the leaves and very fragrant. Valuable and little appreciated. 50 cts. each.

Red Tartarian. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

White Tartarian. A white shrub, having white flowers in May and June. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA.

Otaksa. Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Paniculata Grandiflora. A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Thomas Hogg. A half-hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HYPERIUM (Moserianum).

Is a dwarf almost herbaceous form of recent introduction that has large, showy blossoms all summer long. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

LILAC (Syringa).

Large-Flowered White (Alba grandiflora). Very large; pure white tufts of flowers. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Purple Common (Vulgaris). The well-known sort. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Persian. Very slender branches and deep bluish-purple flowers. 75 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

White Persian. A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color. 75 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Japonica (Tree Lilac). A recent introduction from Japan; said to be by far the noblest species of this popular genus; a vigorous grower that blooms in immense clusters of white flowers several weeks after all other lilacs are done; a scarce tree for which there is a rapidly increasing demand. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Lilac—Continued.

Josikaea (Josika's or Chionanthus-Leaved Lilac). From Transylvania. A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other lilacs have done. 50 cts.

Laciniata (Persian Cut-Leaved Lilac). A variety with deeply cut leaves and reddish-purple flowers. 50 cts.

Charles X. A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish-purple. 50 cts.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. 50 cts.

MYRICA CERIFERA (Candleberry).

A sub-evergreen, low-spreading native shrub, found in sandy places. Its exceeding richness of foliage is the admiration of all who see it. It covers itself with crowded masses of small white berries in autumn. There is nothing to equal it for covering sandy or gravelly banks, and when once established, it lasts a great many years. 35 cts.

PLUM (Prunus)

Double-Flowering (P. Triloba). A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Prunus Pissardii. A new shrub of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves as they first appear on the tips are a beautiful orange color, and they mature to a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances. The leaves remain until late in the fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs. Its beautiful shining bark and its bright red fruit, altogether making it the most rich and beautiful ornamental tree possible. It is remarkably hardy, a very rapid grower, compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

PRIVET (California). Japan. Nearly evergreen, strong growing pyramidal shrub, bright green, medium-sized leaves, light green stems; white flowers in June. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning. Ornamental, and one of the best hedge plants. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Glauicum Fol. Albo Marginatum (White-Edged Leaved Privet). Of upright habit, the leaves are of a glaucous green, margined with white. 25 cts.

Ovalifolium Aureum (California Privet). A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage; valuable for hedges. 25 cts. See Hedge Plants.

QUINCE, JAPAN (Cydonia).

Scarlet. Has bright scarlet crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Blush. A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers. Price, same as Scarlet.

Yellow. Yellow flowers. Strong growing shrub, very effective. Price, 50 cts. each; per dozen, \$4.00.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES (White Kerria).

A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves and pure white flowers borne at intervals all summer. One of the prettiest things we have; resembles the anemone. 50 cts.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum).

Common (V. opulus). A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Japanese (Viburnum plicatum). From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub. 75 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Snowball—Continued.

High, or Bush Cranberry. Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries, esteemed by many; hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; resembles the snowball in wood. 50 cts.

Acerifolium. Maple-leaved black berries in the fall. The leaves turn scarlet after frost. 35 cts.

STRAWBERRY TREE OR BURNING BUSH (Euonymus).

A highly ornamental class of shrubs, in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy red fruit. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Manus. A pretty shrub of dwarf habit; foliage narrow, becoming purple in autumn, fruit red. 50 cts.

SUMACH (Rhus).

Glabra Var. Laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach). A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 75 cts.

Osbeckii. A beautiful species from China, of large size, with remarkable and very ornamental foliage, assuming a beautiful autumnal color. 50 cts.

Glabra. Our native variety. 25 cts.

SPIRÆA.

Aurea (Gold-leaved). Flowers fine white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Callosa Alba. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Crataegifolia. This is the most beautiful of the spiræas; it is of a semi-dwarf habit, and has beautiful foliage, and when in bloom is covered with one mass of white flowers drooping to the ground. We were the first to introduce this variety in this vicinity, and it increases rapidly in favor as it is becoming known. 50 cts each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Chamædrifolia. A medium-sized species, with peculiar foliage and white flowers in June. 50 cts. each.

Douglasi (Douglas' S.). Strong growing, irregular form, attractive foliage, rose-colored flowers in July. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Fortunei (Fortune's S.). Japan. Rich, attractive foliage; rose-colored flowers in June. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Prunifolia Flore Pleno. A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Reevesii or Lance-Leaved. A charming shrub, with narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Double Lance-Leaved. A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best, if not the best. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Macrophylla (Large Leaved S.) 50 cts.

S. Billardi. A late blooming pink variety. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Sorbfolia (Sorbus-Leaved S.). Strong growing, irregular form, large, light-colored foliage, white flowers in June and July. 50 cts. each.

S. Van Houttei. A new spiræa, which forms a round, graceful bush, and blooms in the style of Reevesiana; new, scarce, and very popular. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spiræa). Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green, changing to a delicate purple in autumn; flowers small, white, appearing in early spring, it being the first spiræa to flower; highly esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit, and beautiful autumn leaves. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Bumalda (Japonica). A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf but vigorous, foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn. 50 cts.

Spiræa—Continued.

Opulifolia (Guelder Rose Leaved Spiræa). Strong growing, upright form, foliage large and light green; large white flowers studded along the stems in June. 50 cts.

Callosa (Fortune's Spiræa). Clusters of rose-colored flowers. 50 cts.

Argentea. Dwarf habit and graceful form. 50 cts.

Anthony Waterer. A novelty of the highest merit. The plant is very dwarf and bushy, seldom exceeding a foot high, and is in constant bloom from early June until October. The flowers are of a bright crimson, outshining in color all other spiræas, borne in dense flat clusters, and these in great abundance to nearly hide the foliage of the plant at times. As a plant for general planting, this can hardly be equaled, being well placed in the border, among other shrubbery in beds, or even as a low hedge-plant or for edgings. 50 cts.

Ulmifolia (Elm Leaved Spiræa). White flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

Double-Flowering Syringa (*Flore Pleno*). A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Garland Syringa (*Coronarius*). A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Golden-Leaved (*Aurea*). A very pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Variegated-Leaved. A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy-white blossoms deliciously fragrant. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Dianthaflora, Flowers shaded with pink. 50 cts.

PRINOS VERTICILLATA (Black Alder).

A native holly, with elegant growth and countless brilliant scarlet berries in fall. 50 cts.

TAMARIX (*Tamarix*).

African (*Africana*). A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers, in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seaside. Each, 50 cts.; per dozen, \$4.00.

Chinensis. Of vigorous upright growth, with delicate bright green foliage; rose-colored flowers in September. 50 cts.

Indica. A robust, rapidly growing variety. 50 cts.

WEIGELIA (*Diervilla*).

Amabilis, or Splendens. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Desboisii. A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling rosea, but much darker. One of the darkest and best. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Hortensis Nivea. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Van Houttei. Flowers carmine, differs little from W. rosea. 50 cts. each.

Variegated-Leaved (Fol. Variegated). Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked; flowers bright pink. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Grønewegenii. Has rose-colored flowers, sometimes streaked with a deep red. 50 cts.

Congo. (New). Flowers large, purplish crimson. 50 cts.

Weigelia—Continued.

Dr. Baillon. Strong grower; flowers dark red; late blooming variety. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Lavallei. Fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers; one of the darkest varieties; habit straggling. 50 cts.

Lutea. Yellow flowers. 50 cts.

WAX RED SYMPHORICARPUS GLOMERATUS.

Indian Currant. Low-growing, spreading, irregular habit, foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries. 50 cts.

Foliis Variegatis. Variegated-leaved. Very pretty. 50 cts.

WHITE RACEMOSUS (Snow Berry).

Medium size, bushy form, pink flowers in summer; quantities of large white, waxy roundish berries in autumn. 50 cts.

XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA.

Central Asia. Bears terminal clusters of white petalled flowers, blotched with reddish brown, prettily contrasted with tender young foliage in the early spring months. Pinnate leaves like those of the Service Tree or Mountain Ash. A very choice and rare shrub. \$1.00.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle).

Handsome evergreen plants, with long, narrow, palm-like leaves, and tall upright stems, bearing showy, cream-like flowers. July. 50 cts. each.

Pendula. Drooping leaves. 50 cts.

Angustifolia. Strong grower. 50 cts.

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs and Plants.

ANDROMEDA CATESBÆI.

Foliage large, glossy, light green; flowers white. Very much used in connection with rhododendrons. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Floribunda. Flowers in large white panicles, over dense, dark mass of evergreen foliage. This plant forms a round, compact, dwarf subject, and is one of the most valuable of this whole family. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Japonica. Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white blossoms of great beauty. A superb species, from Japan, of great hardiness. 75 cts. to \$1.00.

BOX, BUXUS NANA (Dwarf Box).

Valuable for edging. Fine stock. Price, 30 cts. per yard.

Sempervirens (Common Tree Box). Compact shrub with deep green foliage. 50 cts. each.

Handsworthii (Handsworth's Box). Upright, vigorous growth; foliage large. Fine and very hardy. 75 cts.

Sempervirens Argentea Variegata (Silver-Leaved Box). 50 cts.

Sempervirens Aurea Variegata (Golden-Leaved Box). 50 cts.

CRATÆGUS PYRACANTHA (Evergreen Thorn).

A compact, symmetrical hedge plant. White or pink flowers in spring, followed by masses of bright orange-colored berries. Handsome dark foliage, retained very late. 50 cts. each.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA (Holly-Leaved Mahonia). Of medium size; large, shining purplish green, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring. Very fine in masses or borders. 50 cts. each.

Japonica. A fine evergreen variety, and next to the holly in beauty of foliage. 50 cts. each.

Hardy Rhododendrons.

There is no evergreen shrub more desirable than the rhododendron. They are hardy and grow to spread several feet in diameter, giving annually, a large mass of showy flowers, and are in many colors. The leaves remain green throughout the winter, making the plant attractive and showy. No yard should be without a few of these most desirable plants. They do best in a partial shade, and when set, a good sized hole should be dug and filled with leaf mould from the woods or pulverized muck. In fall, a mulch with leaves or stable manure will be found very beneficial. Price of plants, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; \$15.00 to \$18.00 per dozen.

Varieties.

ALBUM ELEGANS. Blush, changing to white; fine shape.

Grandiflorum. White and blush; foliage fine.

BICOLOR. Rosy pink; fine in bloom and foliage.

BLANDYANUM. Rosy crimson; excellent foliage, fine form and very abundant bloomer.

CANDIDUM. A good blush.

EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.

GRANDIFLORUM. Deeply rose colored.

ROSEUM PICTUM. Yellow, spotted rose.

Elegans. Rose-colored flowers. An old and general favorite.

Grandiflorum. Fine rose.

Superbum. Good, clear rose color.

PURPUREUM ELEGANS. Very fine purple.

Grandiflorum. Of excellent habit; color same as the above.

AZALEA GHENT AND PONTICA. We offer the best collection of these beautiful shrubs obtainable. They are made up of the best hardy varieties, of which there are many, the flowers appearing in great profusion in spring and literally covering twig and branch with their varied and gorgeous hues. Planted either in groups or borders, the effect is charming. They will flourish in any good peaty soil or sandy loam, made rich by leaf mold or similar material. Like the rhododendron and other hardy azaleas, these plants remove with a ball and mass of fibrous roots, engendering practically no risk in transplanting. Selected well-budded plants of the finest hardy varieties. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; per dozen, \$9.00 to \$12.00.

Mollis. One of the finest hardy shrubs; of Japanese origin, but now grown largely. Although perfectly hardy in most situations, it is valuable for forcing, flowering early and in great profusion. There are about twenty named varieties, the flowers of which are very large and of various colors, in red, orange, primrose and yellow. The finest seedlings are also hardy and very fine, the bloom appearing on the ends of the branches as in rhododendrons. Large, rich green foliage, contrasting finely with the showy flowers. Very effective in beds and masses, or in borders with other flowers. Selected, well-budded. 75 cts. to \$1.00 each; per dozen, \$6.00 to \$9.00.

Climbing Vines.

AKEBIA.

Quinata. A peculiar Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit. 50 cts. each.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (Quinquefolia). A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the ivy and trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc. 35 cts. each.

Ampelopsis—Continued.

Veitchii (Veitch's Ampelopsis). Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful. 35 cts. each; per 100, \$20.00.

ACTINIDIA POLYGAMY. A strong growing climber from Japan, and of the most exceptional value where a quick-growing, clean-foliaged plant is desired. It will rapidly cover a piazza, and in this respect ought to be far more generally used, and will be, when better known. Foliage glossy green; and flowers white, with a purple center, and sometimes cover the entire vine. The fruit is round, and produced in small clusters, and is as large as a good-sized grape, and edible, having a fine flavor. A most desirable plant. 50 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA OR DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

Sypho. A rapid growing vine with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers. 50 cts. each.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Wax Work).

Fine foliage, turning yellow in autumn, clusters of orange and scarlet seeds that hang a long time. Fine for covering rocks and trunks. Each, 50 cts.; per dozen, \$4.00.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA. Very fine trailing vine with clinging tendrils. Handsome, compact, variegated, small leaves. 50 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera).

Chinese Twining (Japonica). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet. 50 cts. each.

Common Woodbine (Periclymenum). A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July. 50 cts. each.

Hall's Japan (Halleana). A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November. 50 cts. each.

Japan Gold-Leaved (Aurea reticulata). A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. 50 cts. each.

Monthly Fragrant (Belgica). Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet. 50 cts. each.

Scarlet Trumpet (Sempervirens). A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer. 50 cts. each.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM (Yellow Jasmine). Fragrant golden flowers. 35 cts.

LYCIUM BARBATUM (Matrimony Vine). A well known and pretty, fast growing vine. Useful for covering screens or ledges. 35 cts.

IVY (Hedera).

English (Helix). A well-known old and popular sort. 25 cts. each.

Variegated-Leaved (Fol. variegata). with smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white. 50 cts. each.

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia Radicans). A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 50 cts. each.

Grandiflora (New). Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow color. Each, 50 cts.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (Sinensis). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, ponderous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. 50 cts. each.

Chinese White (Sinensis Alba). Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions. Rather tender. 75 cts. each.

Hardy Perpetual Clematis.

Clematis plants, of the improved sorts, are exceedingly hardy slender branched climbing shrubs of marvelously rapid growth, and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers of various colors in great abundance, and during a long period. In the several species and varieties of it, the clematis surpasses all other hardy climbers in its adaptation to many uses and locations. As the English "Garden," referring to Jackmann's Clematis, well says: "They are magnificent, and more than this, they give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the horticultural world has ever seen, making glorious ornaments either for walls, verandas, rustic poles or pillars." They are equally well adapted for rockwork, permanent bedding plants, garden or floral ornaments. In fact, to use the expression of the English Florists and Pomologists, "the Clematis is never ill at ease, and always most vigorously puts on its happiest looks."

The flowers of the perpetual sorts are produced on short green shoots, and if the plants are well manured and sufficiently matured to insure a continuous growth of shoots, they will produce succession of flowers from June until the very severe frosts of October or November.

From the list of varieties open to our choice, we have selected the following as best adapted to give general satisfaction, because of the beauty or fragrance of their flowers, and their freedom and continuity in blooming.

Price \$1.00 each, unless otherwise noted.

Aureliana, Lavender. Color pale reddish violet. A free grower, and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Coccinea. Flowers bell-shaped, and of the most intense coral scarlet. The plant is herbaceous, dying down to the ground each year. It begins to flower in midsummer and continues till frost. 50 cts. each.

Fair Rosamond. Free-growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wind bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

Flammula (European Sweet). Though the flowers of this variety are individually small, they are very abundant in late summer and autumn months. They are highly prized for their perfume, which resembles that of the Hawthorn, but is much sweeter. 50 cts.

Fairy Queen. White, red striped.

Gipsy Queen. Dark blue (extra).

Gem. Flowers large, about seven inches in diameter, consisting usually of six sepals of a deep lavender or grayish-blue, acquiring a mauve tint in some stages of development. June to October.

Henryi. Of robust habit and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy-white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals, Especially desirable. June to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie. One of the **BEST**, if not the best, pure white clematis. The plants are vigorous, and produce flowers profusely, which are of a large size and pure white. June to October.

Jackmanni. This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackmann bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense purple-violet flowers from June to October.

Lilacina Floribunda. Fine lilac-purple, strong flowering.

Lawsoniana. This is one of the finest of all, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower—it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. The flowers are very large, often nine inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening, rosy-purple, they gradually change to a mauve-purple. Unfortunately art cannot produce pictures corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. June to October.

Miss Bateman. White, chocolate-red anthers.

Hardy Perennial Clematis—Continued.

Otto Frœbel. A very fine variety of robust habit. The flowers are of a thick, fleshy texture, very large, opening an azure rosy lilac, and passing with age to gray or French white. June to October.

Paniculata. This new clematis has won a first-class place as a decorative vine in a very short time. It is a rampant grower, with glossy, dark green foliage, and covers itself in the latter part of the summer with a perfect cloud of its star-like, fragrant, white flowers, which are borne in broad panicles. 50 cts. each.

Rubella. This is one of the finest of Mr. Jackmann's hybrids, and deserves a place in every collection. Having the same abundant and continuous flowering habit as Jackmanni, it forms a fine companion to that splendid variety. The flowers are about seven inches in diameter, very commonly six-sepaled. The color is a deep velvet-claret, the rich, reddish flush, giving it a very distinct appearance from that of the Jackmanni. June to October.

Rubro Violacea. Maroon purple.

Sophia. Lilac purple.

Standishi. Light mauve.

The Queen. Mauve, lanuginosa like.

Viticella Kermesina. Clear red, tipped.

Double Sorts.

Albertine. Double flowering, white.

Aurora. Double red pink, shaded with mauve.

Duchess of Edinburgh. This is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Fortunei. This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

John Gould Veitch. Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lucie Lemoine (New). Flowers white, double, large and well formed. Composed of 75 to 90 petals, very showy. June.

Roses.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require PLENTY OF MANURE AND GOOD CULTIVATION. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called tender roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers, if they, too, are similarly protected.

Insect. If the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water), until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs, which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its gluing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying white hellebore when the foliage is damp. The SECRET OF SUCCESS IN DESTROYING ALL SPECIES OF INSECTS LIES IN APPLYING THE APPROPRIATE REMEDY AS SOON AS THE INSECTS APPEAR.

Red Spider, Aphids, Rose Worms, etc., are conquered by frequent syringing.

Mildew. The appearance of this disease is due to the season, i.e., extremes of cold, wet, and hot weather. Its best remedy is by the use of flowers of sulphur, applied when the dew is on the plants.

Protection in Water. All Hybrid Perpetual and other Hybrid Roses give better flowering results if protected in winter. This may be done by banking up dirt about the stems to the height of a foot or more, or, better, using strawy manure, or litter, or evergreen boughs, any of which will accomplish the purpose. It should be removed in early spring.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. Price, 25 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson, very large, full, and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Abel Carriere. The grand rose still ranks as one of the best; flowers are extra large, perfect form, very double, full and sweet; color, dark to velvety maroon; very dark and handsome.

Anne de Diesbach. Carmine, a beautiful shade, very large, a fine garden sort.
Augusta Mie. Delicate pink, cupped and vigorous.

American Beauty. Rich pink, shaded with carmine; large and very fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Velvety maroon; large; excellent variety.

Baron de Bonstetten. Splendid large flowers, very double and full; color, rich dark red, passing to a deep velvety maroon; highly scented and very beautiful.

Baronne de Maynard. Pure white, medium size, very good form, double and free.

Baronne Prevost. Deep rose, very large and fine, a very fine bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the best of the older sorts.

Baroness Hausman. Carmine.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance; very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear delicate flesh color, fine form; one of the best of its color.

Countess of Oxford. Bright rose.

Charles Margottin. Reddish crimson; fragrant and distinct.

Celine Forrestier. White and yellow.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, very beautiful. We think this the best pure white hybrid perpetual.

Duke of Teck. Crimson.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon, very fine.

Eugene Verdier. Beautiful silvery pink and fawn; splendid.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; fine form.

Francois Levet. Cherry red; vigorous habit.

Francois Michelon. Carmine rose; fragrant; large.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.

General Washington. Scarlet crimson, very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Giant of the Battles. Bright crimson.

John Hopper. Rose, crimson center, large and full.

Jean Liabaud. Dark crimson, one of the best.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry-red, large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; only a moderate grower.

La Reine. Brilliant glossy rose, very large, cupped and beautiful; a superb rose.

Louis Van Houtte. Bright rose-carmine, full, very large, fine globular form, deliciously perfumed.

Mabel Morrison. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. Though not so full in flower as we would like, it is the best white hybrid perpetual raised.

Mme. Alfred Carriere. White.

Mme. Alfred de Rougemont. White.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Continued.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal to-day; equally good as a bedding rose outdoors. Pink, distinct, very large, cup shaped; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild.

Madam La Charme. White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madam Laffay. Rosy-crimson, large and double; one of the oldest and best.

Madame Victor Verdier. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.

Magna Charta. A splendid sort, bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet, flowers extra large, fine form, very double and full, a free bloomer.

Madame Victor Verdier. Bright cherry red; very fragrant.

Marie Baumann. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine, continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest hybrid perpetual yet produced.

Merveille de Lyon. White, very large.

Monsieur Boncenne. Maroon.

Mrs. John Laing. New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color, a beautiful shade of delicate pink, of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color, splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.

Pierre Notting. Blackish-red, shaded with velvet; globular in form, very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

Pius IX. Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full, a robust grower and profuse bloomer; one of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety-crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Perle des Blanches. White.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red; large and full; very vigorous. One of the most satisfactory.

Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine, deeper edges; large, full and free.

Xavier Olibo. Deep rich crimson; large, moderately full. Superb.

Miscellaneous Roses.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; semi-double.

Madame Georges Bruant. (Hybrid Rugosa). Rich foliage; white flowers; quite hardy. Fine for massing.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; double.

Rosa Rugosa. This fine variety, for massing or borders, cannot be excelled. It is a native of Japan, very hardy and vigorous. Flowers single, and produced freely from June until December. Fine dark, pinnate, glossy green foliage. Plants can be pruned in dwarf compact bush form, if desired. \$3.00 per dozen; \$15.00 to \$20.00 per 100.

Rosa Rugosa (Alba). The white variety of the above. Single, pure white, five petalled flowers, three inches in diameter.

Rosa Rugosa (Rubra). The red variety. Flowers a bright, beautiful crimson.

Madam Plantier. Pure white, above medium size. Full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.

Gem of the Prairie. Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madame Laffay and Queen of the Prairies.

Greville or Seven Sisters. Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.

Hardy Climbing Roses—Continued.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

Russell's Cottage. Dark crimson, very double and full; strong grower.

Tennessee Belle. A strong vigorous climber and free bloomer; bright rosy blush.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine crimson, large, fragrant; much the same as Jules Margottin, but with climbing habit.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Bright carmine rose with deeper colored edges; large, fragrant. Very fine.

Crimson Rambler. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet during the season, rendering it a charming pillar rose. It is also magnificent in bush form, and for covering buildings, trellises, etc., it cannot be excelled. One of the striking characteristics of this rose is its remarkable color, which is of the brightest crimson, and which remains undimmed to the end, showing none of the objectionable purplish tint so common in crimson roses. 50 cts. each.

Moss Roses.

25 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Blanche Robert. Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Countess de Murinais. Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful and free from mildew.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full. Color pale rose.

Luxembourg. Deep crimson, fine grower.

Madam Edouard Ory. A modern grower of medium to large size.

Princess Adelaide. A vigorous grower, pale rose of medium size and good form. Good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Perpetual White. Pure white, produces very few flowers.

Salet. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Hedge Plants.

Hedges are valuable as a defence against animals, as wind-breaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot, or hide some unsightly object.

HEDGES FOR DEFENCE.

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge **Honey Locust** is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

HEDGES FOR WIND-BREAKS.

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitæ** comes next. Belts of **Pine** are also useful as a protection.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS.

American and **Siberian Arbor Vitæ**, **Norway Spruce**, **Hemlock**, and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry**, all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. **California Privet**,

a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge, and is the most popular hedge used at the present time.

			PRICES.
		Per 100	Per 1000
Honey Locust	2 years old.	\$5.00	\$30.00
Norway Spruce	5 to 6 feet.	50.00	400.00
Norway Spruce	4 to 5 "	40.00	300.00
" "	3 to 4 "	30.00	250.00
" "	2 to 3 "	20.00	150.00
Arbor Vitæ American	4 to 5 "	20.00	150.00
" "	3 to 4 "	15.00	120.00
" "	2 to 3 "	12.00	100.00
" "	18 to 24 inches.	8.00	60.00
Siberian	2 to 3 feet.	30.00	250.00
" "	18 to 24 inches.	25.00	200.00
Hemlock	2 to 3 feet.	16.00	140.00
" "	1 to 2 "	12.00	100.00
Japan Quince	18 to 24 inches.	12.00	100.00
Purple Berberry	12 to 18 "	12.00	100.00
California Privet	3 to 4 feet.	12.00	100.00
" "	2 to 3 "	10.00	80.00
" "	18 to 24 inches.	7.00	50.00
Altheas , solid or mixed colors	20 to 30 inches.	\$25.00	
" variegated leaves	20 to 30 "	25.00	
Spiræa Thunbergi	20 to 24 "	20.00	
" Van Houttei	2 to 3 feet.	20.00	
" Prunifolia	2 to 3 "	20.00	
Berberis Thunbergi	12 to 18 inches.	20.00	

Prices of other shrubbery for hedges upon application.

Dwarf Box for edging; per yard, 25 cts.

Paeonies.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades from red, lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

TREE PÆONIES.

Banksii. Rosy-blush, with purplish center. Double and fine. \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants. They should have a place in every garden. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush to lilac and deep rose. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Herbaceous Perennial Plants.

Of these plants we have not a large assortment, but the varieties offered below are among the best.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Canadensis (Wild Honeysuckle). 18 inch, 6-7. American. Brilliant scarlet and yellow flowers. Very distinct. 25 cts.

Chrysanthia (Golden Spurred C.). Colorado. Bright golden-yellow flowers with long thread-like spurs. Fragrant. One of the choicest. Elegant border plant. 25 cts.

Cœrula (Rocky Mt. C.). Rocky Mountains. Very large flowers, often four inches across, with deep blue sepals and pure white petals and long recurved spurs. A grand species for the border or base of the rockery in well-drained loam. 35 cts

Glandulosa (Altaian C.). Siberia. Choice species with deep blue sepals and pure white petals and very short spurs. An interesting and rare form. 25 cts.

Vulgaris. European. Flowers varying from pure white to blue, including combinations of these colors. 25 cts.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS (Blue Spiraea). One of the finest novelties from China. Potted and brought into the house, it blooms profusely during the winter. Blooms outside until November. Flowers a lavender blue, slightly fragrant. Very choice. \$2.00 per dozen.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. This most remarkable plant is of the highest possible value. It makes a dense tuft of glossy foliage, which is rich and bright till hard frosts, and out of this mass of foliage rise a constant succession of tall slender stems, 2 feet high, bearing blossoms of the most brilliant golden-yellow conceivable, as large as a silver dollar. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart). May. A well-known, very desirable form of tall growth, and with very showy rosy-crimson and white peculiarly shaped flowers. Fine for borders and margins of shrubberies. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

EULALIA (E. Gracillima). Japan. Long, narrow, deep green leaves with white midribs. 25 cts.

E. Japonica. Japan. Deep green leaves. 25 cts.

Var. Zebrina (Zebra Grass). A most remarkable and handsome variegated form, with the golden variegation in horizontal bands across the leaf at regular intervals. Unique and very effective. 25 cts.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily). Valuable ornamental foliage for use in clumps. 25 cts. each.

HOLLYHOCKS (Althea Rosea). A fine collection of colors, most double and perfect in form. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HIBISCUS (Rose Mallow). One of the largest and most showy of herbaceous plants. Large, bell-shaped flowers, 6 to 9 inches in diameter, in great profusion August to October. Red and white. 25 cts.

IRIS JAPAN. The flowers are of large size. They are perfectly hardy and flower in great profusion during June and July. A well established plant. Gives a dozen or more flower stalks two to three feet high. We have several colors. Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PHLOX. The phlox is one of the most interesting of our herbaceous perennial plants, and commands itself to everyone by—1st, its variety and beauty. 2d, its hardiness and ease of culture. And 3d, its cheapness, placing it within the reach of the humblest lover of flowers. Assorted varieties, embracing all of the colors. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Herbaceous Perennial Plants—Continued.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. Two feet. June. Fern-like foliage. Flowers pink or red petals, and vivid yellow centers, resembling Aster. 20 cts.

SPIRÆA JAPONICA (Spiræa Japonica or Hoteia Japonica). Handsome dark green foliage and showy spikes of pure white flowers. Much used for winter forcing. 25 cts.

Palmeta. Japan. One of the finest perennials in cultivation, with elegant palmate foliage and a succession of showy, large heads of deep crimson flowers. Should be in every collection. 25 cts.

Bulbs for Fall Planting.

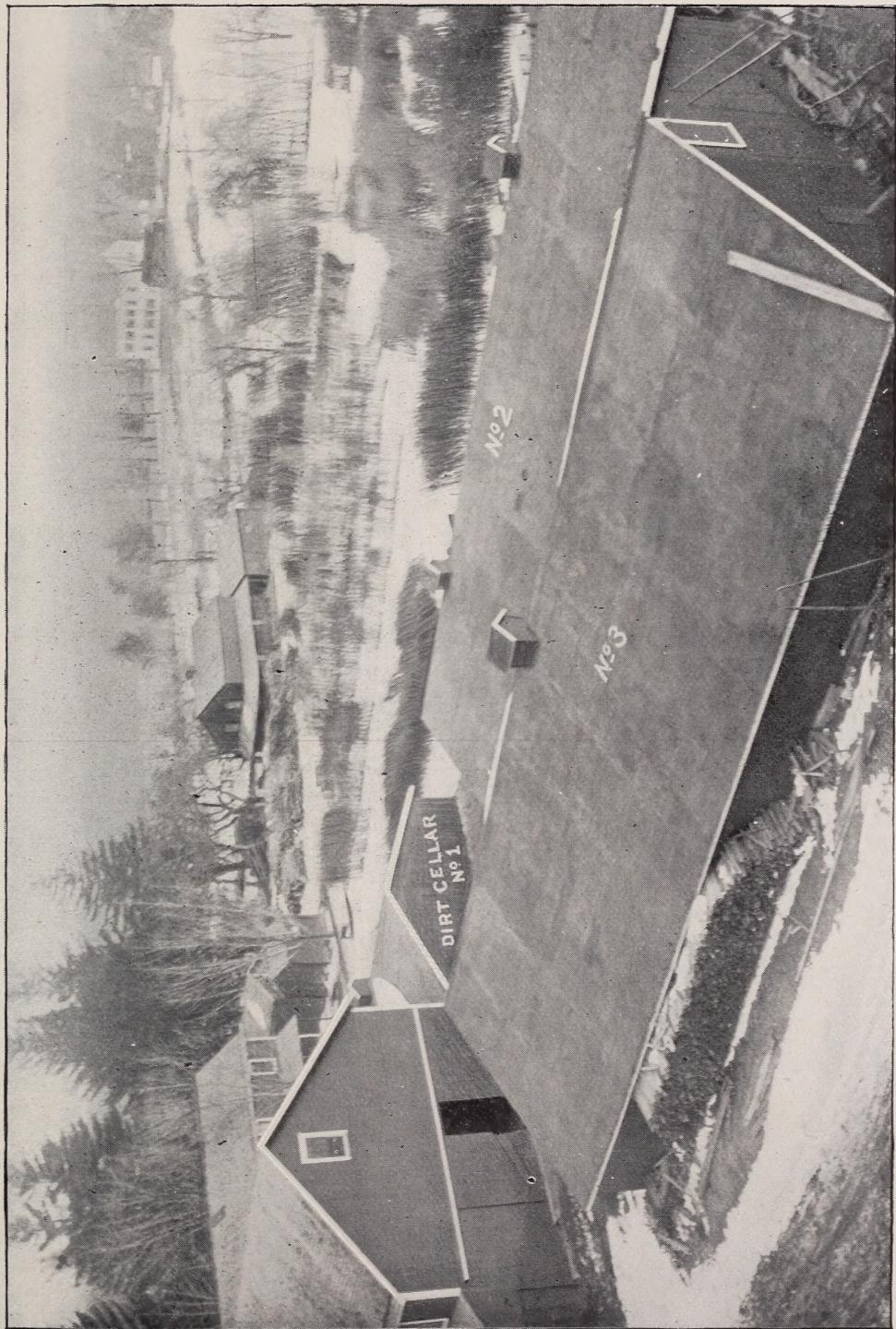
Crocuses	per dozen	\$0.50	per 100	\$3.00
Hyacinths, single or double	"	1.00	"	5.00
Narcissus	"	0.75	"	3.00
Tulips, single or double	"	0.75	"	3.00
Snow Drops	"	0.50	"	1.00

Bulbs for Spring Planting.

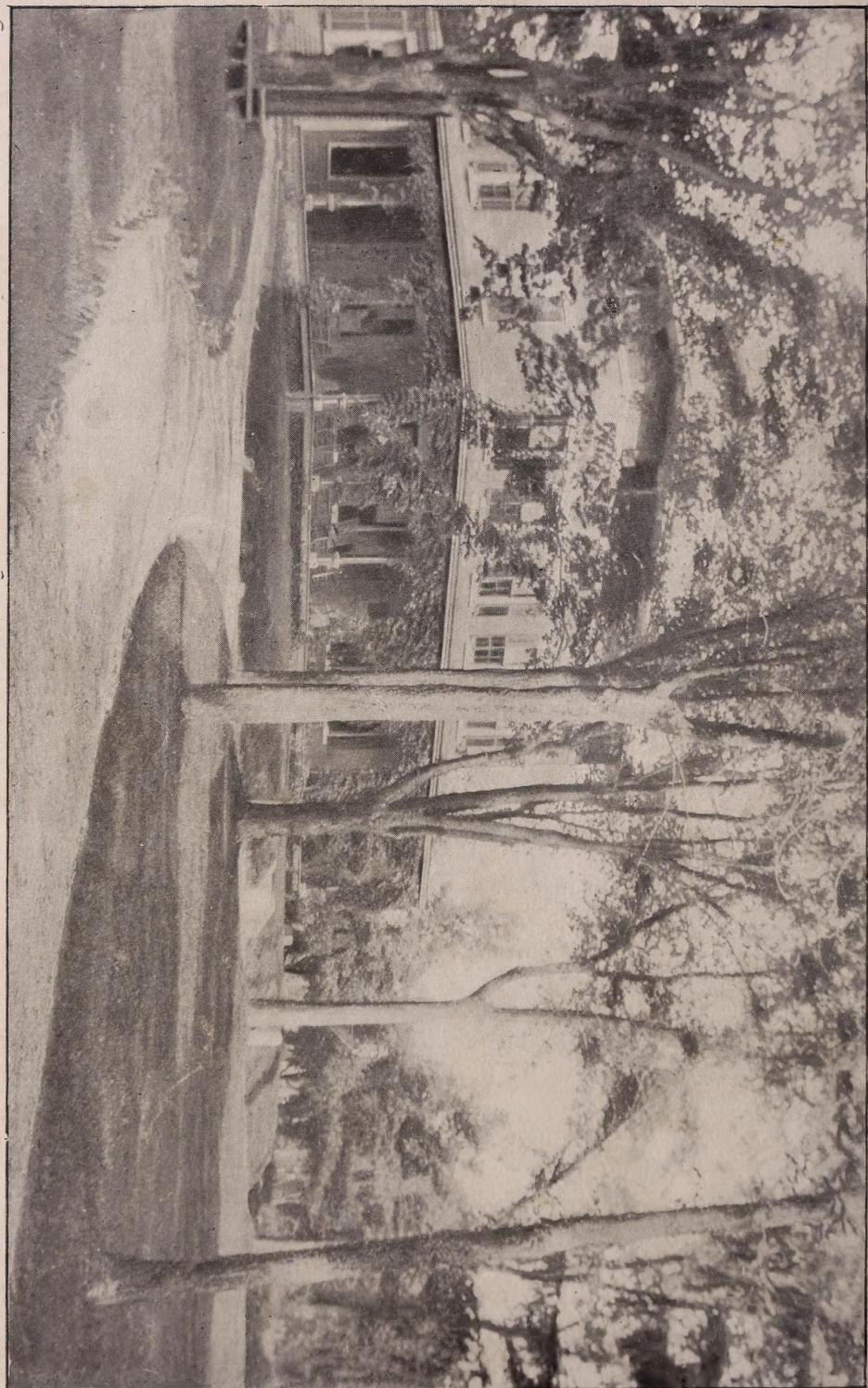
Dahlias	each, 25 cts.	per dozen	\$2.50	per 100, \$20.00
Gladioli	" 5 "	"	.50	" 4.00
Lilies	" 25 "	"	2.50	

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DIRT CELLARS AND DISTRIBUTING GROUNDS.



RESIDENCE OF EDWIN HOYT.